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MADRAS COURIER.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE — DIEU ET MON DROIT

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1810. NUMBER 1298.

TO THE EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

I am so warm an Advocate for Lotteries in general, that I not only venture all I can afford from my own purse in solicitation to fortune, but do my utmost to promote the same spirit of enterprize among all my acquaintances; so convinced am I of the advantages incident to parties concerned, without any injury that materially affect them. But from almost every human institution, however excellent it may be, some inconvenience or disappointment will too often start up, nor can the wisest be answerable for the success of their Schemes. The World itself is a Lottery, where some draw prizes; many blanks; but we all live in the hope that there is still something in the wheel for us. Moralizing apart, let me lay before you, Mr. Editor, a real grievance attending some Lotteries at present so much in fashion. Every purchaser of a Ticket, hopes either to gain a prize, or is (at least should be) reconciled to endure a Blank, but in the Scheme I allude to, which consists of various articles of ornament or use, it may well be advanced that even the proprietor of a lucky Ticket proves neither; for the gifts of fortune falling so heterogeneously and unsuitably to the different Candidates for her favors, are so extremely ludicrous, that one might imagine the Goddess in one of herwhimsical moods was sporting with her votaries. To give you a few instances in illustration—I know a very delicate Lady whose fortune was to have three score pair of leather Breeches fall to her, when an Herculean Officer of Cavalry drew a Chest of Perfumery and Essences, that might serve all the Maids of Honour a twelve-month—A young friend of mine remarkable for his agility and nice *conduct* of the whip, got one of Merlins Chairs, whilst an elderly Lady found herself encumbered with a compleat Phaeton Harness for four in hand. I know a deaf person whose prize was a Chamber-Organ, and another who can scarcely see the length of his nose, a whole apparatus for astronomical observations. But the most provoking circumstance was a rich Civilian touching a prize of a Thousand Pagodas, when almost at the same instant a poor Subaltern at Seringapatam was enriched with a parcel of Crapes and variegated Feathers. I myself, Sir, who am a very sedentary man, and extremely fond of reading, who would full as soon have a certain part of me kicked for the time as bruised on the back of a horse, looked wonderfully blank, I assure you, on finding my Chance turn out in half a dozen Saddles and Bridles, when an idle young dog, a Writer who never reads, was fully as dissatisfied with a very elegant edition of the Classicks. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me, that this no groundless cause of discontent, and as a friend to the Community will exert your ingenuity so as to bring matters about and "*Reddere perjonæ convenientia cuique*" Suppose the Parties appoint a meeting and propose a Reciprocity of occommodation; and as the young Lady may not, perhaps, wish to *wear the breeches* let her exchange for the contents in full of the Dragoon Officer—so on, *mutatis mutandis.* Though I fear the young Subaltern at Seringapatam cannot meet the Civil Gentleman on equal terms, still he has an opportunity of shewing his gallantry to some favorite Fair, and putting a Feather in his Cap. If Mr. Writer will resign me the classicks, he may take all my *Ephippia*, and ride to the Devil at his own rate If not, you may consider me a

BLANK.

TO THE EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

Permit me to propose the following queries thro' the channel of your truly useful and entertaining Paper, not doubting but some of your polite and fashionable readers will have the goodness to answer them.

Having been once introduce[illegible] a man of higher rank than yourself, in [illegible] event of meeting him either in public, o[illegible] a private party, are you to bow to the [illegible]eat man, or wait 'till he condescends to bo[illegible] yo[illegible] and in the same manner are you to b[illegible] to [illegible] Lady (to whom you have had the honor [illegible] be[illegible] introduced) when you meet her, o[illegible] [illegible]ently wait a curtesy, or some other mark [illegible] attention from her?

If a Lady asks you "to drop in of an evening" (which is the phrase here, for asking you to visit her of an evening) but never invites you when she has a party to spend the evening, are you to consider the question as a mark of particular attention or of no attention at all? in the same manner how are you to consider an invitation from a gentleman to "come and dine with him as often as you please *en famille*," tho' he studiously avoids inviting you when he gives a regular entertainment?

I hope the familiarity of these questions will not prevent their being answered, the latter in particular; nothing contributes more to the advancement of a young person entering into life, than being introduced to, and frequently seen in the families of the respectable and fashionable; should he be already polite and well bread, such intercourse preserves and keeps him so, should he be the reverse, he will by their example quickly learn the graces, and acquire the ease and address which he sees possessed by those with whom he associates; I own, Mr. Editor, that the questions are in some degree puzzling, tho' it may be said of the latter, that any Griffin is good enough for the purpose of breaking in upon the Ennui of a Tete a Tete with one's Husband for a whole Evening, tho' perfectly unqualified to make one of a small party; but I confess, I have a better opinion of the Griffins, and I firmly believe that it is infinitely within the bounds of possibility, that a Griffin may be well-bred and truly polite, that he may with very little practice, and a few instructions, be fashionably scandalous and dissect the Character of a Friend or acquaintance with great good humour and infinite good nature; and however he may be considered as only fit "to drop in of an Evening" (by the by a most charming Phrase) that he would not be perfectly or entirely outre in a fashionable party.

ONE OF THE SOCIETY OF GRIFFINS.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Reverend Charles Ball, to be Chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamalle.

Captain Gibson, of the Artillery to proceed to England on furlough for three years

Lieutenant Golding, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

On Friday last, a salute of 17 guns was fired from the Garrison of Fort St. George, on the embarkation of Lieutenant General the Honorable J. Abercrombie, for foreign service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Lieutenant Colonel HASTINGS FRASER,
Commanding 1st Brigade, &c. &c. St. Denis.

SIR,

The Officers of His Majesty's 86th Regiment deeply impressed with a sense of your gallant conduct in the Action of the 8th instant and its glorious result; and your kind and humane attention to the wounded, beg leave to request your acceptance of a Sword of the value of one hundred Guineas, which we are deputed to present to you in the name of the Corps, as a trifling mark of their esteem, addition, and respect.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
W. T. EDWARDS, Major 86th Regt. and Commanding.
T. LAMPHIER, Capt. 86th Regt.
DAVID MORRICE, Capt. 86th Regt.

St. Dennis, July 10, 1810.

St. Dennis, July 10, 1810.

GENTLEMEN,

I am this moment honoured with your Letter of this date conveying to me the sentiments of esteem and approbation of my conduct on the 8th instant, by the Officers of the 86th Regiment.

The glorious result of that day was the consequence of the bravery and discipline of the Corps, and the able support I derived from the zeal, judgement and ardent valour of every Officer of the Regiment, it was my fort[illegible]te lot only to have the ho[illegible] of commanding distinguishing a Corps.

I accept with gratitude your highly valued present of a Sword, and will through life, preserve it as my proudest trophy.

With sentiments of esteem, respect and gratitude,

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HASTINGS FRASER,
Lieut. Col. 86th Regt.

To Major Edwards, Captains La[illegible]mier, Morrice and Officers of H M. 86th R[illegible].

Shipping Arrivals and De[illegible]tures since our last.

August 13, Brig Pri[illegible]essa de Brazil, Captain Antonio de Sant[illegible]ruz, Rio de Janeiro, 24th December, Sim[illegible]'s Bay, 11th June,—do. H. M Sloop Dasher, [illegible]tain Festing, from a Cruize.—15th, Ship La[illegible] Barlow, Captain [illegible] M'Askill, Calcutta, 9th [illegible] 18th, [illegible] Ship Clorinde, from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.—August 14, H. M. Cutter Sylvia, Lieutenant Drury, on a Cruize,—do. Brig Minto, J. C. Collingwood, do.—17th H. M. Ship Ceylon, do.—do. Ship Charles, R. Dennison, to Calcutta,—18th, Hon. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. Watkins, on a Cruize,—do. Ship Dasher, Captain Festing, do.—19th Brig Princessa de Brazil, Capt. Antonio de Santos Cruz, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Trichinopoly, on the 11th instant, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Pohle, of a Son, the infant lived only seven hours.

DEATH.—On Wednesday last, at the Garden House of His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewitt, Commander in Chief in India.—Captain Sturrock, of the Honorable Company's Service and Persian Interpreter to the Head Quarters of the Army.

ARRIVALS.—Colonel Bowness—Lieut -Colonel T. Burrows—Major Lambert, H. M. 12th Foot—Captain McDugall, 2d Bat. 6th Regt.—Captain Dennison—Captain Frazer—Captain Barrow—Pay-Master Finnis, H M. 56th Foot—Lieut. A. Denny, Do.—Lieut. Kennedy, 25th L D.—Lieut. Lewellin, H. M. 12th Foot—Surgeon J Campbell—J. Russell, Esq.—Macnochie, Esq—C. L. Best, Esq.—Ensign C. Ferguson, 1st Bat. 20th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Major Hall, H. M. 89th Regt.—and Adjutant Agnew.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1810.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Acct. Genl.'s Office. July 31, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be Outstanding from No. 16.801 to No. 18,000 of 1809-10 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on or before Thursday the 9th Proximo, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, *Acct. Genl.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. C. Master, Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapore.

Mr. P. W. Pechell, Judge and Magistrate of Chittagong.

Mr. E. Impey, Judge and Magistrate of Purneah.

Mr J. Vaughan, Assistant Judge at Chittagong.

Mr. D. Burges, Collector at Shahabad.

Mr. W. J. Sands, Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. W. H Trant, Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. R. Mitford, Collector of Mymensing.

Mr. W. Gorton, Collector of Cuttack.

We are happy to state, that the Brig Duchess of York, which got a-ground near Rangafullah sand, has been got off, without sustaining the slightest damage.

The Harriett, Cartel, Captain Ramsden, which got ashore on her passage up the river last springs, was got off on Wednesday, we understand, with little or no damage.

We are extremely concerned to state, that five men were killed, and an equal number severely injured, by the Capstern of the Harriett giving way.

His Majesty's 14th and 22d Regiments, are, we understand, under orders to embark on foreign service.

The Regiments proceed, in the first instance, to Madras, on the extra Ships lately arrived.

A few days ago, Owen Williams, a Seaman belonging to the Seahorse, Schooner, jumped overboard and was drowned.

The cause which drove the unhappy man to this desperate act, was the elo[illegible]ment of his Wife.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

July 29—H. C.'s Cruizer Ariel, Captain Mac Donald, from Bombay the 1st, and Madras the 22d July.

Ditto—H. C.'s Ships Hugh Inglis, Tigris, Huddart and Northumberland.

Dit[illegible]—H. C.'s Cruizer Nautilus and Aurora.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1810.

On Monday the 23d July, the Hon. the Recorder gave Judgment in the Crim. Con. cases of Dawe v. Bond and of Philips v. Cowper. We hope on some future early occasion to give the details of these trials, particularly of the most eloquent judgment pronouneed by the Recorder. Motives of delicacy towards a person collaterally implicated in one of them, lead us to forbear the publication for the present. The judgment in both these cases was for the plaintiffs damages Rupees 10,000.

That of Philips v. Cowper was tried exparte. In Dawe v. Bond, for the Plaintiff, Counsel Mr. Woodhouse, and Mr. Morley, Attorney Mr. Hungerford—For the Defendant, Counsel, Mr. Advocate General, Attorney Mr. Grant.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—MARCH 28, 1810.

Tuesday Lord Melville went to Gravesend to visit the Bombay East Indiaman, a fine specimen of Bombay Naval Architecture; and having partaken of a cold collation with a party of his Lordship's friends, he returned to town to dinner.

MARCH 30.

Yesterday, a Court of Directers was held at the East India House, when Captain O. Brooks, of the ship Exeter, took his final leave of the Court, previous to departing for Bombay direct.—The undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. P. Campbell, Lord Keith, and Capt. G Heming, Earl Spencer, for Bengal. The Court adjourned, at six o'clock, till this day.

Mrs. Clarke's Sale was on Wednesday and Thursday attended by between 2 and 3000 visitors. They began to assemble each day by twelve o'clock, in order to secure the best seats; but it was discovered that the house was not capable of containing one-tenth part of the company; in consequence the pleasure garden was carpetted all over, and forms and seats placed in all directions for their accommodation. The first lot was the lease of the house, which was purchased by a Mr. Wardle (not the Member). The circumstance, however, was announced to the company by the Auctioneer as a strange coincidence, and excited to a very great degree their risible faculties. Mrs. Clarke's bust was sold on the same day. A guinea was bid for it by a beau. "Only a guinea! (exclaimed the Auctioneer)—I expect to receive a considerable sum for this bust. If the Ladies should feel the least hesitation in bidding, I hope the Gentlemen will not neglect the opportunity which now offers of obtaining Mrs. Clarke at their own price."—*(A laugh)*—A Gentleman then very shrewdly remarked, that if she was not worth a guinea, she was worth nothing. The bust was knocked down for two guineas. The carpet paid for by Colonel Wardle (a very cheap article in the opinion of the Attorney General) sold for fifteen guineas; the French window curtains 37 guineas; drawing-room chairs three guineas and a half the chair; costly Grecian couch, painted with flowers by Mrs. Clarke, 30 guineas; and, in short, the drawing-room suit produced 204 guineas The magnificent French couch [illegible] ay in t[illegible] boudoir

guineas. The glasses produced 118 guineas; writing-table 26 guineas; a chandelier 40 guineas; clocks 60 guineas; candelabras 35 guineas; mirrors 25 guineas; The service of plate averaged from ten shillings to a guinea an ounce.

March 3.

In a midland county, not long since where it is usual to call Clergymen *Parsons*, a Clergyman was present, at a meeting of farmers, of whom one was about to quit a farm, which is subject to tithe, and to enter upon another tithe-free, said, addressing himself rather rudely to the Clergyman, "So, Sir, I have done with *Parsons*, I am quite happy." To which the Reverend [illegible]ntleman replied, very courteously, "I am glad of it, Sir, and I hope you will be as happy when *Parsons*, have done with you."

Grand Mothers, or the pride of Ancestry, a curious historical Fact.—During the troubles in the Reign of King Charles the First, a country girl came up to London, in search of a place as servant maid; but not succeeding, she applied herself to carrying out beer from a brewhouse, and was one of those, then called tub-women. The brewer observing a well-looking girl in that low occupation, took her into his family as a servant; and, after a while, she behaving herself with much prudence and decorum, he married her, and dying whilst she was yet a young woman, left her a large fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommened to a Mr. Hyde, as a Gentleman of skill in the law, to settle her husband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon), finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James the Second and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

April 2.

The report of the large property of the late Sir T. Gascoigne having devolved on a distant relative, recently in the service of Lord Yarborough, is erroneous Sir Thomas bequeathed nearly the whole of his property, about 12,000l. a year, to Mr Oliver, of Parlington, and in failure of heirs male, to the house of Wentworth.

The Privy Counsel have refused the application for a Charter for building a third Theatre Notice of this determination has been sent to the petitioners.

The Earl of Courtown died on Friday last, at his seat near Teddington. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son. Viscount Stopford, Member for Marlborough.

It is Mr. de Ponthieu, and not Mr. Yorke (as was at first stated), who has been returned for the Borough of Westbury.

April 5.

The Medical Board—A volume of Papers upon the subject of the appointment of the new Medical Board has been laid before Parliament. It appears by these documents, that General Sir Thomas Trigge, Lieut. Generals De Lancey and Brownrigg, Major Gen Calvert and Lieut. Col. Gordon, were constituted a Board of General Officers to report on the best method of obviating in future the "detriment and inconvenience to the public service," occasioned by the dissensions in the Army Medical Board. On the recommendation of these General Officers, Doctors Weir, Gordon, and Ker, received their appointments as successors to Sir Lucas Pepys, Mr. Keate, and Mr. Knight. The instructions to the New Board respecting their duties, and the items which are to compose the expense of the establishment, are next given. It appears that no pension, pay, gratuity, allowance whatever, has yet been granted to the Members of the late Army Medical Board, and the most important of the documents now laid before the public, are the remonstrances made by Sir Lucas Pepys and Mr. Keate, against the discontinuance of their offices or rather their emoluments, as Physician and Surgeon General. Sir Lucas Pepys informed the Secretary at War, that to take his office from him would be an encroachment on the prerogative of the Crown; and Mr. Keate maintains, that nothing short of the sentence of a Court Martial, can deprive him of his situation of Surgeon General to the army. There are some passages in the letter of Sir Lucas Pepys to the Secretary at war, dated January 28th, which will no doubt excite the attention of the Medical Officers of the British Army.

Mr. Gale Jones has written a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in which he says, "Having, in consequence of a commitment, under your warrant, for a month incurred several heavy expences & demands, under the denomination of fees, &c. with no other allowance than half of a four-penny loaf per day, I request you will inform me, whether any, and what provisions has been made for my maintenance in prison.—When the Hon House of Commons, proceeded to impose a restraint upon my personal freedom, I presume that it was not in their contemplation also to levy a contribution upon my personal property, or leave me without the means of subsistence; conceiving, therefore, that I am here under the denomination of a "State Prisoner," and en[illegible] "State Allowance," I shall feel greatly obliged if you will issue the necessary order, &c.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"At the Palace of the Thuilleries, March 3, 1810.

"Napoleon, *Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c, &c.*

"Upon the report of our Minister of the General Police;

"Considering that their is a certain number of our subjects detained in the state prisons, whom it is not convenient to bring for trial before the courts of justice, nor set at liberty;

"That several of them have, at different epochs, made an attempt upon the safety of the State; that they would be condemned by the Courts to capital punishments. but that superior considerations oppose themselves to their being brought to trial:

"That others, after having figured as Chiefs of bands in the civil wars, have taken again to flagrant crimes, and that motives of general interest, in like manner, prevent them from being brought to trial;

"That several of them are either robbers of *Diligences*, or men inhabituated to crime, whom our Courts are not able to condemn, although they should have a certainty of their guilt, and in whose cases they know, that their enlargement would be contrary to the interest and safety of society;

"That a certain number of them having been employed by the police, in foreign countries, and having failed in fidelity, can neither be brought to trial, nor set at liberty, without compromising the safety of the state;

"Finally, that some of them, belonging to the different united countries, are dangerous men, who can neither be put on their trial, because their crimes are either of a political nature, or anterior to the union, and that they could not be set at liberty without compromising the interests of the State.

"Considering, however, that our justice requires to assure ourselves, that those of our subjects who are detained in the state prisons are those for lawful causes, with a view to the public interest, and not from private considerations and passions;

"That it is fit to establish, for the examination of every case, legal and solemn forms;

"And that, in forming the process of this inquiry, giving the first decisions in a Privy Council, and reviewing, anew, every year, the causes of the detention, to ascertain whether it should be prolonged, we should provide for the safety of the State and that of its citizens;

"Our Council of State having been heard,

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:"

THE DEGREE,

which professes to be for *the relief of certain state prisoners* in France, proceeds to the enacting clauses and provisions, which are comprised in five distinct and several chapters.

The first, intitled "*Formalities to be observed far the detention of the State Prisons,*" provides that no person can be detained in a state prison, but by virtue of a decision made upon the report of the Chief Justice, or the Minister of Police, in a Privy Council. This detention is not to be prolonged beyond a year, unless by a new order.

The second Chapter regulates "*inspection of state prisons,*" and provides that Commissioners shall inspect them once a month, make minute inquiry into every circumstance affecting them, and discharge all such as are not detained strictly according to law.

The third Chapter respects persons put in *surveillance*, of whom a list is to be furnished by the Minister of Police.

The fourth Chapter relates to the "*regime and administration of the state prisons.*" The allowance to each prisoner is to be two francs per day, besides ordinary maintenance.

The fifth Chapter fixes the number of state prisons which are limited to eight, viz. the Castles of Saumur, Ham, H. Lanskronn, Pierre-Chatel, Fenestrelle, Comprono, and Vincennes.

PARIS,—March 26, 1810.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

THE PREFECT OF THE LOWER RHINE TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Strasburgh, March 21, half-past 6 o'clock, A M.

Yesterday was the happiest of days for Alsace—One-third of its population was at Strasburgh, in order to see the Empress, who has shewn herself every where, and has gained all hearts.

Her Majesty will depart at eight o'clock this morning.

The Prince of Neufchatel to the Emperor and King.

Strasburgh, March 24, eight o'clock, A. M.

Sire,—The Empress proceeded on her journey to-day, at eight o'clock in the morning. Her Majesty is in very good health, and is extremely desirous to arrive speedily at Compeigne; but we are retarded by the zeal of the towns. Her Majesty is well satisfied with the city of Strasburgh.

It is certain that their Majesties will arrive at St. Cloud from Compeigne on the 30th.

HAMBURGH,—March 18.

On the 13th inst. the King of Prussia issued a decree for the future regulation of the commercial intercourse with his States. The preamble and principal clauses are as follows.

"Although by our edicts issued in pursuance of the Treaty of Tilsit, and particularly the regulation of the 11th June, 1808, we conceive that we have completely effected the intended suspension of all commercial intercourse with England, we nevertheless feel ourselves called upon, by the example of the numerous measures recently adoped by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon upon this subject, hereby to enforce our previous Decrees and Regulations directed to the attainment of the above mentioned object.

"1. From the 1st of April no vessels, coming from a European port, shall be admitted into our ports, if her cargo consists of any other articles than such European commodities and products as are admissable according to the continental system. Medicinal drugs are the only articles excepted from this regulation.

"2. In future, therefore, none of the articles denominated colonial, or East and West India, produce, shall be permitted to be imported from any European port, in as much as it is not to be supposed, much less is it actually known, that such European States as possess colonies; procure, or can procure, therefrom a surplus beyond the supply of their own wants. *

"Colonial and Extra-European produce can be imported, direct, by sea, only from American ports; and such importation must be confined to the produce of East and West India territories and Colonies on a footing of amicable understanding and commercial relation with France.

"All articles of East or West India produce found on board vessels coming from a port of Europe, shall be instantly confiscated.

"3. As the extent and magnitude of operations of this nature preclude the supposition of a number of separate owners or consignees, such cargoes will not, in future, be permitted to be cleared for account of more than one Commercial House for each cargo imported.

"4. The examination of the ship's papers, invoices of the cargo, the log-book, the master, and crew, and the clearance of the cargo will belong, as usual, to our Commissioners for Trade at the respective ports; nevertheless for the more effectual prevention of fraud, and the avoidance of all future collision, the certificates of origin of the different articles composing the cargoes, shall be communicated for examination to the Imperial and Royal French Consuls General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls, established at the ports of arrival.

"Should the latter entertain any scruple as to the admissibility of the cargoes, the Commissioners for Trade, shall forthwith transmit a detailed statement of the case to our Office, for Foreign Affairs, and wait its decision thereon, before taking any further steps with regard to the cargoes.

"5. All articles of Extra-European produce, at the moment of landing, and before permission being granted to convey them either to licenced magazines and ware-houses, or to private repositories under the key and supervision of one of our Officers, shall pay the duty upon consumption; whereby all distinction as to a declaration for transmit or home consumpt is done away. We prefer the total renunciation of the advantages of thransit; to exposing ourselves to the danger, by any uncertainty as to the proofs of origin, notwithstanding all our precautions, of conducing to the importation of doubtful commodities into other state."

Kotzebue's Journal, the Bee, was prohibited a few days ago from being circulated in the kingdom of Westphalia, and by the last accounts from Berlin, we understand that it is totally suppressed.

According to letters from the frontiers of Holland, the Castle of Loo was preparing for the reception of Louis. Every thing was ordered to be in readiness there by the 15th of April. His Majesty, however, was expected to return to Amsterdam in the beginning of the month. The recent dismissal of Ministers and Offiers of rank in Holland, are supposed to have been in consequence of the recent arrangements between his Majesty and his brother the Emperor. The French are, it is said, to occupy the whole of the Dutch territory, on the other side of the Meuse, until the conclusion of a general peace. Not only rumours, but also very strong expectations of this so desirable event, prevailed in Amsterdam. It was the general opinion, that the intimate union on the eve of taking place between the French and Austrian Courts, would lead to fresh overtures to England. It was further confidently stated, that the Russian Court has recently expressed its readiness to concur in such a step with France.

The commercial relations between Holland and Sweden are restored to their former footing with the exception only of such articles as are prohibited by the Decree of March 31, 1809.

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* To render this paragraph intelligible, it is necessary to remind our readers, that, according to the [illegible]ican system of geography, the British Islands are excluded from the map of Europe, and that Spain, in the present state of things, lies under a similar bane. —E.

An article from Milan says, that the Empress Josephine is expected to pass the ensuing summer in that quarter. It is supposed that she will accompany the Viceroy, on his return after the nuptial festivities of the Emperor.

All the roads on this side of Altona are occupied by guards of soldiers and police Officers, to prevent the smuggling of colonial goods to foreign parts.

All the papal archives, including the various documents relative to the donations of Constantine the Great, the Emperor Otto, &c. are in the course of removal from Rome to Rheims.—Every appearance indicate a total transfer of the See of the Head of the Church.

DOWNING-STREET,—March 31.

Major Berkeley, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived on the 29th inst. with dispatches addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies.

[Transmitted by Lieutenant General Sir George Beckwith.]

Philipsbourg, St. Martin's, Feb. 17.

Sir—It is with much satisfaction I have communicate to your Excellency the entire [illegible]cupation of the Island of St. Martin's by the force intended for this service, which you was pleased to place under my orders, with the cooperation and assistance of the squadron under Commodore Fahie. Possession of the French part of the island was given in the evening of the 14th inst. to a detachment sent thither under the direcrion of Capt. Beartie, Assistant Quarter Master General, and Capt. Scobell, of the Vimiera; and at the same moment Commodore Fahie and myself summoned the Governor to surrender the Dutch part. To our summons he returned so evaste an answer as rendered the immediate disembarkation of the troops necessary. These consisted of a detachment of the royal artillery under Capt. Cleeve, (with two eight-inch howitzers,) some Royal Military Artificers under Cap. Hobbs, nine companies of the 25th regiment under Lieut.-Col. Stewart, and a company of the 4th West India regiment, the whole of which landed at Little Cole Bay, and took up a position near it without opposition. During the night of the 14th a letter was sent in from the Dutch Governor, offering to capitulate, and naming the person of his part authorized to treat with those we might nominate for that purpose.

Brigadier General Skinner was named by me, and Capt. Dowers of the Royal Navy, by Commodore Fahie, and in the course of the 15th, these Officers concluded articles of capitulation, precisely in conformity to your Excellency's instructions, and varying very little (if at all) from those of Guadaloupe. It was stipulated in this stipulation, that it should be ratified by the Governor, at the latest by five o'clock in the same afternoon, and that the principal forts of the enemy should be taken possession of immediately on the ratification; somewhat previous to which, however, the Dutch Commissioners returned, and so earnestly emplored an extension of time until eight o'clock in the morning of the 16th, pledging their honour that, whatever might be the decision of the Governor, in regard to ratifying the capitulation, he would at all events give us possession of the forts at that hour the next morning; this further indulgence was granted.—At the hour appointed on the 16th, I marched towards the town and forts, prepared for any occurrence that might arise, but certainly little expecting that which happened; for the Governor (who was also Military Commandant) met me on the road, and told me, "he surrendered himself and the garrison under his orders at discretion." Whilst he was thus expressing himself, the Dutch colours were struck, and the garrison marched out to the place appointed, were they laid down their arms, and were embarked as prisoners of war, on board his Majesty's ships, and our troops took possession of the Forts Louis and Amsterdam. In this unexpected state of things, every measure had been, and shall be, adopted which liberality on the one hand, but a due regard to his Majesty's interests on the other, can dictate. And first, in order to tranquillize the public on a subject of such importance to the community, I lost no time in assembling the council, and stating to them these sentiments generally, assuring them that no ungenerous advantages would be taken of their unprotected situation; which communication, I am happy to inform you, completely answered the desired end.—Such further arrangements as shall appear necessary I shall forthwith adopt, and submit for your Excellency's consideration. The refusal of the Dutch Government to ratify the terms of capitulation is to be ascribed (as he stated to me himself) to our rejection of the inadmissible proposal of "his troops being sent direct to Holland;" and on failing to obtain this object, he came to the extraordinary resolution of surrendering *at discretion*, thereby leaving the interests of the colony wholly unprovided for.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT,
Brigadier-General.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General
Sir G. Becwith, K. B. &c. &c.

St. Eustatius, Feb. 22.

Sir,—It is with very sincere pleasure, that I am now enabled to report to your Excellency, the successful fulfilment of your commands, in

regard to the complete expulsion of the ene[illegible] from his quarter of the world, the island of [illegible] Eustatius (his last poss[illegible]on) having sur[illegible]dered by capit[illegible] to his Majesty yeste[illegible]ay evening; an[illegible] the [illegible]utch garrison having [illegible]aid down [illegible] arms t[illegible] morning, they w[illegible] be embarked as prisoners of war during the [illegible]ourse of the day. I have the honour of enc[illegible]ing a copy of the articles of the capitulati[illegible], as agreed on between Lieutenant-Colonel S[illegible]wart of the 25th regiment, and Captain Do[illegible]rs of the Royal Navy, on the part of Com[illegible]dore Fahie & myself, & the Members of the [illegible]uncil of St. Eustatius on that o[illegible] & I trust your Excellency will approve of o[illegible] having confirmed them, as they in no wise differ in the principal points, from those ratified by your Excellency at the surrender of Guadaloupe, and are in conformity to the Instructions with which you honoured me on this subject.—That the important objects you were pleased to entrust to me have been attained without loss, is to be attributed to the previous arrangements of your Excellency, and especially so in detaching a force, augmented and supported by the means and measures of Commodore Fahie and his squadron, able to carry your plans into execution under any circumstance, notwithstanding the fortresses, defences, and strong positi[illegible], both at St. Martin's and in this island, are [illegible]ch as to render them capable of a serious de[illegible]nce against very superior numbers. In every part of our combined operations, Commodore Fahie has manifested the most anxious solicitude for the advancement of the King's service, and on shore, as well as on his own particular department, has afforded me the advantage of his most friendly and able assistance. I have the honour to enclose returns of the Dutch troops forming the last garrison of this Island, and of the captured ordnance and ammunition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT,
Brigadier-General.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General
Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. &c. &c.

[Here follows the Articles of Capitulation.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Downing-Street, March 15, 1810.

Captain Wilby, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. commanding his Majesty's Forces in the windward and leeward Islands, arrived this morning with a Dispatch from the Lieutenant-General to the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

Guadaloupe, Feb. 9, 1810.

My Lord,—In obedience to the King's command to attack this Island, as pointed out in your Lordship's dispatch of the 2d November last, I have the honour to report, for his Majesty's information, that having taken the necessary measures to collect such a force as circumstances admitted, and as I judged adequate to this important service, and having made every necessary arrangemt with Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, I sailed from Martinique on the 22d ult. to the place of general rendezvous, at Prince Rupert's, Dominica, where we were detained 48 hours, some of the transports having fallen to leeward. The army was formed into five Brigades. The first brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Harcout, was composed of 500 light infantry, 300 of the 15th foot, including their flank companies, and 400 b[illegible]ttalion men of the 3d West India regiment. The second brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Barrow, consisted of 300 grenadiers, 600 men of the 55th regiment, including their flank companies, and 350 men of the 6th West India regiment, including their flank companies. The third brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Maclean, consisted of five hundred light infantry, five hundred men of the 90th foot, including their flank companies, and 400 men of the 8th West India regiment, including their flank companies. The fourth brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Skinner, was composed of a battalion of 600 men formed the 13th and 63d regiments, a detachment of 200 men of the York light infantry volunteers, and the 4th West India regiment. The fifth brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Wale, consisted of 300 grenadiers, 900 men of the Royal York Rangers; to this force was added 300 artillery, under the command of Colonel Burton, with a company of military artificers. These brigades were formed into two division and a reserve. The first division, commanded by Major-General Hislop, was composed of the third and fourth brigades; the second division under the command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, consisted of the first and second brigades. The fifth brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Wale, formed the reserve. The second division sailed from Dominica on the morning of the 26th, and anchored at the Saintes. The first division, with the reserve, sailed in the course of the afternoon, and anchored on the 27th at Isle Grande Terre, and early in the morning of the 28th, proceeded across the bay to St. Mary's in Capesterre, in the smaller vessels of war, other craft and flat boats, where a landing was effected without opposition in the course of the day, and in the afternoon, the first division, under the command of Major-General Hislop, moved forward, the third brigade to Capestere, the fourth brigade to Grande Riviere, the reserve remained to cover the landing of the necessary provisions, and other objects. On the 29th, the first division marched to the Bannaniers river, where it took post. The reserve at the same time abandoned the landing place at St. Mary's, and reached the Grande Riviere [illegible]hat night, with two days provisions for th[illegible] corps acti[illegible] [illegible] withdraw. On the 30th, the first division advanced [illegible] [illegible]e strong pass of Trou au Chien, which was not defe[illegible]d, and the head of the column reached three rivers [illegible]out eleven o'clock, pushing small detachments on [illegible] enemy with the light troops. The reserve marched [illegible] in the morning from its position, gaining three riv[illegible] about [illegible]nset. The enemy marked a disposition [illegible] defen[illegible] [illegible]he heights'. D'Olot and other places strengt[illegible]ed [illegible]th field artillery, but in the afternoon he abando[illegible] his posts with precipitation, leaving his ordnan[illegible]d. It became necessary for the first division and the [illegible]ve to remain at three rivers until the morning of the [illegible] instant, to land five days provision from the fleet, which, owing to the uncommon exertions of Commodore Fahie, Captains Dilkes and Dowers, with other Naval officers, (whose activity on this occasion, as well as to the landing at St. Mary's, was most conspicuous,) promptly effected. The corps marched in two columns, the reserve forming the right, and advancing by the mountains took possession of Palmiste, at his upper extremity, whilst the first division marching by D'Olet, and the great road to Basseterre, subdivided at the foot of this height; the fourth brigade ascending it near the centre, the third brigade at its lower extremity the reserve found the posts of Langlais abandoned, and the guns spiked. The possession of Moruse Houel being of the highest importance. I directed Brigadier-General Wale to march with the reserve at four o'clock in the afternoon, who occupied it without resistance about eight at night, the cannon being spiked and dismounted, and the ammunition in general wasted or destroyed. On the morning of the 3d, the first division marched from Palmiste, crossing the river gallion in one column at the only practicable pass, the fourth brigade taking post on the centre, about a mile from the bridge of Foztere on the river noire, and the third brigade occupied Mr. [illegible]itier's house, where the enemy abandoned a magazine of provisions. In the course of the 29th, the second division, under the command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, weighed from the Saintes, and standing across towards three rivers, gave the enemy some jealousy in that quarter, facilitating the advance of the rest of the army, but in the night bore up, landing the next morning to leeward near the river de Plessi; and marching immediately towards the enemy's right, inclining to his rear, excited his attention to such a degree as to induce him to abandon his defeners at three rivers. Palmiste, Morne Houel, and to retire beyond the bridge of Noziere, putting the river in his front, and extending his left in such manner into the mountains, as in his opinion to secure his position. The second division was enabled, from the nature of the country, to land two Royal howitzers and two field pieces, and to mount them in battery, to which two eight inch howitzer mortars were afterwards added. The enemy being now compressed within narrow limits, the difficulty, (and that a considerable one,) was the passage of the river Noire, to the defence of which he had paid the utmost attention; it appeared to me to be necessary to turn his left by the mountains, notwithstanding all the obstructions of nature and art which opposed this decision. I therefore gave the necessary orders to Brigadier General Wale, commanding the reserve, to carry this important service into execution during the night of the 3d; but, after my separating from the Brigadier-General, he obtained intelligence of a nature so important as not, in his opinion, to admit of consulting me upon that afternoon in the time; and he proceeded to execute his orders, although by a shorter route than we possessed the knowledge of at the period of my quitting him. I entirely approve of the Brigadier-General's determination on the grounds on which he decided, although it created a temporary embarrassment. This important service was gratefully and successfully executed, as will appear more fully by Brigadier General Wale's separate report: and my sentiments of what is due to Major Henderson, commanding the Royal York Rangers, who was wounded upon this occasion, and to the officers and soldiers of this regiment, are fully expressed in my public order forwarded with this letter; which I request your Lordship will be pleased to lay before the King, with my earnest hope, that his Majesty will promote Major Henderson, whose merits are beyond my praise. I lament on this occasion the loss sustained by this young corps, which had suffered considerably, amounting to no less than four Lieutenants killed; one field officer and four captains wounded, with upwards of eighty men killed and wounded; but the effort decided the campaign, the enemy being so confounded in finding his flank turned, and the heights occupied, that the Captain General instantly hoisted white flags at his own quarters and other places, whilst the troops were advancing; and indeed this officers person was greatly exposed in his position. I am concerned to add, that Brigadier-General Wale, commanding the reserve, and Captain Grey, an assistant in the Quarter-Master General's Department, were wounded on this service. Commissioners appointed on both sides having met the next morning, the 5th, a capitulation was agreed upon, which was ratified on the morning of the 6th, and which I trust will be honoured with his Majesty's approbation.

When the uncommon strength of this country, generally, is considered, and the nature of the enemy's position, which had been selected with great attention, covered with redoubts, and furnished with artillery, I trust the advance of one column of the army without a single field-piece, and of the other equally unprovided, until within range of the enemy's principal works, will be held by military men a bold and arduous enterprize, where the defence possessed a force, in the first instance, of 3500 men, notwithstanding which, the campaign terminated in eight days. This force underwent a gradual diminution, and latterly a very extensive one, by the falling off of the colonial troops, and by the increase of the sick and wounded whose numbers, (independent of the killed and missing, which are considerable) are stated to me to exceed 600 men. I hope the services of this army will be honoured with his Majesty's approbation, and the confidence of the country. Captain Wilby, one of my aids-de-camp, who was entrusted with the eagles taken from the enemy at Martinique, last campaign, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch, and of the eagle of the 66th regiment, which has fallen into our possession on the present occasion, to be laid at the King's feet. I beg leave to recommend this officer to his Majesty's favour, and your Lordship's protection for the rank of Major in the army. The co-operation of Vice, Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, of Commodores Ballard and Fahie, the Captains and other officers of the navy, has been incessant and effectual, and without such exertions a service of the present description, if at all practicable, must have been drawn into length. The services of Captain Kempt, principal agent for transports labouring under ill health, of Captain Parry and of other officers of the same department, have been highly laudable, and the exertions of Mr. Matthew King, a merchant of consideration, but bred a seaman, who without remuneration has superintended the disposition of upwards of fifty vessels hired in the West Indies, for the transport of troops and stores have been extremely important, and are now continued much to the benefit of his Majesty's service. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. Beckwith, Commander of Forces.
Guadaloupe, February 8, 1810.

Report of the march and operations of the first division of the army, from the period of its landing to the suspension of hostilities.

Sunday, Jan. 28.—The second battalion of light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the 8th West India regiment, effected its landing by nine o'clock this morning at the bay of St. Marie, without opposition, and immediately possessed itself of the commanding heights, thereby covering the disembarkation of the third brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Maclean, to which it belonged. The Commander of the forces landed at the same place before ten, as I did immediately after. The whole brigade being ashore between twelve and one o'clock, and having formed on the heights, I reported the same to the Commander of the forces, who ordered the light battalion to march and taken forward position, for t[illegible] purpose of keeping open the communication by the hi[illegible] road with Cabesterre, and obta[illegible]ng information of the situation, force, &c. of the ene[illegible]. [illegible] Brigadier-General Maclean was at the same time ordered to put himself at the head of the light battalion which had then become the advanced guard of the army, that landed to windward. About two o'clock, I received orders from the Commander of the forces to follow the march of the advanced guard with the other battalions of the third brigade, marching by my right; and having come up with it at the position it had taken and halted at, I ordered it forward, directing Brigadier-General Maclean to pass the river, (called rivieres des Peres Blanes), beyond the village of Marigot, and to halt on the most advantageous ground for maintaining himself during the night he could hear of. At five in the evening I reached Marigot, in the immediate vicinity of which the troops took up their ground, and lay on their arms for the night. The troops march this day, with three days' provisions in their haversacks, which had been previously cooked on board ship.—The weather extremely favourable.

Monday, Jan. 29.—The brigade was under arms an hour before daylight, and, in consequence of the orders received from the Commander of the forces, I awaited his arrival at my post before I moved forward, and which having taken place between ten and eleven o'clock, the troops were soon after put in motion; the Commander of the forces directing in person the march of the advanced guard. The fourth brigade, under the orders of Brigadier-General Skinner, having come up before the rear of the third had moved off its ground, the whole division marched this day in one column, arriving at Bannaniers before sunset, where it halted, taking up its ground in two lines, and bivouacking for the night. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding the light battalion, was ordered immediately to possess himself with two companies of the strong pass (above our position) at Lacasse, where we yesterday could perceive the enemy had a post, but which he abandoned last evening. The weather had been very hot during the whole of this days' m[illegible]ch, but it began to rain soon after the troops arriv[illegible] on their ground.

Teusday, Jan 30—The light c[illegible]pany of the 8th West India regiment, in pursuance [illegible] the orders of the Commander of the forces, was de[illegible]ched this morning at two o'clock, to relieve Lieuten[illegible] Colonel Stewart and the two companies at Lacass[illegible] which were ordered to return with him to his [illegible]talion. The division having been under arms as us[illegible] an hour before day-light, formed at that column of [illegible]arch by the night, when, on the arrival of the Com[illegible]nder of the forces at the dawn of day, orders were give[illegible] for the light battali[illegible] march forwards, and for th[illegible] two brigades to fo[illegible]w at their proper distance. The [illegible] the forces placing himself between the advanced guard and the head of the third brigade. The former having, between nine and ten o'clock, descended the Trots Riviers, came up with the rear of a detachment of the enemy, which appeared not to have had timely notice of our approach, in consequence of which they were exposed for a short time to some shot from our riflemen, from which they sustained some trifling loss. The advanced guard pursuing it march, reached the open-ground of Savannah at Loriols Trots Riviers about eleven, when the Commander of the forces, arriving at the same time, ordered it to halt, and the men to rest themselves, until the column should come up. In consequence, however, of the enemy being still in possession of the sea batteries commanding the anchorage in the Grandee Ance, and from both of which they continued to fire on our men of war, the light company of the 70th was sent to dislodge them, which was instantly effected, the party of the enemy escaping along shore. A company of the 8th West India Regiment was at the same time detached to take possession of the battery De la pointe, which was already abandoned, and by which the security of the anchorage was secured. The enemy's position, which was defended by a line of redoubts, intrenchments, &c. on the commanding heigths of Petrizel, was now before us, and in front of which the Commander of the forces ordered the army to take up a position, the light battalion moving to the left, and the third and fourth brigades extending along the heights on its right. In the execution of this order, the light battalion advancing upon the high road leading towards the enemy's position, alarmed him to such a degree as to induce him to open from all his batteries and intrenched lines, with cannon, mortars, and musketry, as well from Petrizel as from his post at Dole, from which he kept up for some time an incessant fire, without doing us any other injury than killing one man and wounding another. The troops took up their position in the mean time without any further inconvenience. Towards the close of the evening, numbers of the enemy were seen ascending the mountain above their works at Petrizel. The heat this day was excessive, and the country through which the troops marched extremely difficult, the strong pass of Trou and Chien lying in their way.

Wednesday, January 31.—Nothing extraordinary occurred during the preceding night to occasion alarm or disquiet, but at day light not a soul was to be seen in or near the enemy's redoubts or entrenchments. As the day, however, advanced, some of our own riflemen were plainly perceived on the parapets. The evacuation of them by the enemy being in consequence ascertained, the Commander of the forces ordered the light company of the first West India Regiment to march at twelve o'clock this day to take possession, following immediately himself, and escorted by the light company of the 90th regiment. On his return to head-quarters, the light company of the 40th was detached to possess itself of the batteries at Dole, which were likewise evacuated by the enemy.

Thursday, February 1.—The troops remained in the same position they occupied yesterday. One day's provision was issued for their immediate consumption, and three days for the march, which was accordingly cooked this afternoon.

Friday, February 2.—This morning pursuant to the orders of yesterday, the division marched by the right in one column, but previous to being put in motion, the light battalion was placed at the head of the fourth brigade, the detachment of the York light infantry volunteers replacing it at the head of the third, with which I received orders to proceed by the pass of Walkannar, to turn the Palmiste by its right, and gain possession of the heights thereof, while the commander of the forces, at the head of the fourth brigade, was, by a short but difficult ascent, to reach the summit of the same heights about the centre. Accordingly, the heads of both columns (of the third and fourth Brigades) arrived nearly at the same time at the points intended, and were ordered to take up their ground, on which they remained, until day-light the next morning, without any particular occurrence taking place.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—At day-light the Commander of the forces being on the ground, ordered the division to be put in motion, the third brigade leading, followed by the fourth, in the same order as they moved yesterday, himself being at the head of the fourth. Having descended with the third, the north side of the Palmiste, possed the river Galhon, and formed on the opposite heights. I directed the Captain commanding the detachment of artillery attached to the third brigade, to examine two pieces of ordnance, which were in a redoubt in our front, and in which none of the enemy appeared. This officer (Captain Clewe) returned, and reported his having found an howitzer, and an 18-pounder, both spiked. At this moment I was ordered by [illegible]he Commander of the forces to march forwards, and [illegible]e up a position along the rising ground, on which [illegible]tier's estate is situated; by doing which I should [illegible] myself placed so as to intercept the communication b[illegible] the great road, between the town of Basseterre and the enemy's camp, which was accordingly immediately executed; the right resting on the buildings of the estate before-mentioned, and my left extending towards the ravine, which separated it from the enemy's positi- at the park. Having placed a strong qiquet in a redoubt evacuated by the enemy at this point, about five o'clock this evening my attention was drawn towards the right by a heavy musquetry fire in the woods, between Morne Hoel and the posts occupied by the enemy on the same heights, as well as from the quick fire he kept up from his batteries commanding the road towards the bridge of Voziere. Accordingly, I instantly ordered the York light infantry, supported by the flank companies of the 90th regiment, composing the advanced guard of the 3d brigade, to move forward for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy toward[illegible] our side, from any operations which might be ca[illegible] on against his left by our reserve, a conjecture [illegible]ich turned out to be correct. The advanced corps fore-mentioned maintained its position, without molest[illegible] during the night, every thing remaining quiet in the enemy's batteries in its front.

Sunday, Feb. 4.—At the dawn of day, I directed the left of the advanced guard to be thrown back, and placed out of sight of the enemy's redoubts at the Park to which it was ex-posted, and taking with me a small cobering party from the York light infantry, I approached as near as was necessary (in company with Brigadier General Maclean) the enemy's post at the bridge, and for some time unperceived, and without being molested, but a qiquet of the enemy, moving along the opposite side of the ravine, commencing a loose musketry fire upon the covering party, which gradually augmented by the increase of their numbers, it was necessary to order forward the whole of the York light infantry detachment, under Major O'Hara, to disperse them, which was soon effected, and it is said with loss on our side, only one man of the York light infantry was wounded, but it was found he was badly so. While reporting this circumstance to the Commander of the forces, the white flag was perceived to be hoisted at General Erneuf's quarters, at Matouba, from which moment a suspension of arms took place. I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the good order and discipline of the division which I have had the honour to command, the same having been highly meritori[illegible] and exemplary: no complaints having reached me, or a single man com[illegible] to the custody of the Provost Martial, since I took [illegible] command of it. As the zealous & effectual services of Colonel Soter, who accompanied the division, in the distribution of guides, as well as in his own personal exertions, could not fail to fall under the notice of the Commander of the forces, the mentioning thereof by me with a view of attracting it must be superfluous, but I owe to my own personal feelings, not to omit in this report the expression of my most grateful acknowledgments, as well as the high and just sense I entertain of his able and important assistance.

(Signed J. HISLOP, Major General,
commanding First Division.

To his Excellency Sir Geo. Beckwith, K. B.
Commander of the Forces.

Post Blair, Morne St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1810.

Sir.—In obedience to your Excellency's commands, I have the honor to submit to you the following detail of the operations of the second division of the army, the charge of which your Excellency was pleased to repose in my hands. On the morning of the 30th ultimo between nine and ten o'clock, the first brigade, under my immediate command, disembarked at a bay somewhat to the northward of the village of Lex Vieux Habitans; and Brigadier General Barrow, with the second brigade, was directed to make his disembarkation at the village itself; both of thess operations were effected without opposition. It was my intention to have moved the division in two columns, and to endeavour to reach the enemy's principal position at Bellair in the interior, as a first object, conceiving thereby that your Excellency's wish to compress him would be bes attained, but on advancing, I found the country to be so extremely strong and close, as not to admit of a separation of the division, and it was consequently moved in a single column, the first brigade leading. On rising a height just above the village des Habitans, we perceived an outpost of the enemy on some high ground in our front, and separated from our column by a deep ravine. This party however, soon abandoned his position fearful of being turned, and the column pushed on, its advance skirmishing with the enemy, until he shewed himself in extended order on some high and tolerably open ground. The rifle company of the Royal West India rangers were detached through the Canes to turn his left the 15th regiment to his right, and the 13th light infantry moved down a road which led direct to his position; a smart affair now took place and the enemy was soon driven over a ravine in his rear on the opposite bank of which he had an entrenchment and where he again endeavoured to make a stand; but the 13th light infantry, supported by the remainder of the 1st light infantry battalion, forced him from it in a very spirited way; and the whole battalion took post for the night on the ground they had gained, the remainder of the division occupying strong ground in the rear. On the 31st, the 1st brigade moved to a position within 1200 yards of, and parallel to post Bellair, by which I was in hopes of penetrating to the rear of that work, but on reconnoitring the passes of the ravine between us, they were found so difficult that I was induced to take ground to my right (from whence an approach to the enemy's principal defences was alone practicable:) but previous to this movement, having ascertained that artillery might be most usefully employed on that spot, I desired two six-pounders and two five and a half inch mortars to be brought up there, which by the uncommon exertion (I may almost say unparalleled efforts,) of the navy, was during the night of the 2d, and the battery opened on the morning of the 3d, under the direction of Captain Unett royal artillery. In the evening of the 2d, I determined to occupy the Ridge Beauprire St. Louis, on the upper part of which the strong post of Bellair is situated, and for this purpose pushed forward 1st battalion grenadiers under Major Browne, and a detachment of the 4th West India regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Buchan the whole to be eventually under the command of the latter officer. This detachment succeeded in their object without opposition: but on the morning of the 3d, the enemy being observed moving in force from his work, evidently intending an attempt to dislodge Lieutenant-Colonel Buchan's party, I lost not a moment in moving to his support with the first brigade. Ere I could reach him, however, a very smart action had commenced, but we arrived in time to complete the repulse, and to drive the enemy back to his post with severe loss. Not judging it expedient immediately to attempt the assault of the work, as well from my knowledge of your Excellency's plan, as from the extreme fatigue of the gallant troops who were impatient to execute it, I contend myself with pushing forward the first light infantry 15th regiment, and third West India, within a few hundred yards of Bellair. The two former corps were not much annoyed during the remainder of the day, but the enemy made a movement in the afternoon against the third West India regiment, and a company of the Royals under Ma[illegible] [illegible]ich was spiritedly repulsed, bu[illegible] [illegible]ately not w[illegible]out [illegible] grieve to say also the general loss is not inc[illegible]rable, as will appear by the enclosed returns of killed and

(Continued in the Supplement.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. ELIZABETH MURPHY, late of Madras Inhabitant, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to the Rev. EDWARD VAUGHAN, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort St. George, as the sole Executor therein named.—All Persons having any demands upon the Estate, or being indebted, or holding any Property belonging thereto, are requested forthwith, to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such Property to the said Executor at Madras.

Fort St. George, August 16, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MICHAEL SMITH, Esq. late a Lieutenant in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Establishment deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to JOHN GOLDIE, Esq. one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state the claims, pay their debts and deliver up the property to the said Executor at Madras.

Madras, August 17, 1810.

Public Rooms.

THE next Assembly is fixed for Friday the 24th Instant.

JAMES BALFOUR, Esq. Manager.
JOHN GOLDIE, Esq. Steward.

Subscribers Tickets to be had at the Pantheon.

No person will be admitted without a Ticket.

Fort St. George, *August* 20, 1810.

Madras Theatre.

THE Entertainments of the MOCK DOCTOR and the WATERMAN, are unavoidably postponed to Thursday the 30th Instant.

Box Tickets,........3 Pagodas.
Gallery do............6 Rupees.

Tickets may be had on application to Mr. T. JONES, at the Pantheon.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FURNITURE,

Plate and Glass Ware,

AMONG WHICH ARE

THE FOLLOWING

A LARGE handsome Cot, fitted up in a style exceedingly neat and beautiful, a pair of Egyptian Couches, with new Europe Chints Covers, of a beautiful pattern, a neat Mahogany Bereau and Book Case, a small Mahogany Secretary, with Wind Book Case, one dozen of neat Blackwood Chairs, six do. Fanback do. a Europe Sofa, with handsome Europe Chints Cover, a Swinging Glass in Mahogany Frame, a neat Mahogany Sofa Table, a handsome Side Board with Drawers, four pair of large sized Globe Lamps, with plated Furniture, five pair of Wall Shades, with plated brackets and beautiful carved blocks, neatly painted, a handsome set of Europe Chess Men, and neat pair of Pillar Shades, with plated Pedestals, a few Articles of Plate, consisting of Table Spoons, Tea do. a Fish Knife, Salt Cellars, &c. &c.—The whole of the Furniture is exceedingly neat and in good order.

A. and M. have permission to sell them on very moderate terms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

[*This-day, TUESDAY, the 21st Instant,*

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

Positively to the highest bidder, in order to close an account.

SIXTEEN dozen of new Bengal Napkins, twelve pieces of flowered Muslin, twenty-three pieces of Doreas, four pieces of Nyansook, and six pieces of Mulmul—the Mulmul and Nyansook measures 40 cubits each.

DAMAGED MILLINERY,

This-day, TUESDAY, the 21st Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

AN assortment of Millinery, that has been slightly damaged many of the articles however are in good order; they consist chiefly as follows.

White figured Sattins, Persians and Sarsnets of various colours, Ribbands ditto, Drab and Black Velvet, a quantity of Crapes of various colours, &c. &c.

The whole must positively be sold to the highest bidder.

Brandy in Bottles.

On FRIDAY next, the 24th Instant,

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THE USUAL HOUR,

ONE-hundred and twenty-six dozen of good Brandy, in lots of two dozen each, the Brandy is disposed of in order to close a Mortgage, and will positively be knocked down to the highest bidder, the present is a good opportunity for Gentlemen in the army who may be going from the Presidency by sea conveyances.

PUNJUM CLOTHS.

FOR

PUBLIC AUTION,

On FRIDAY, the 24th Instant,

WILL BE SOLD

By Ashton & Meppen,

THIRTEEN Bales of 12, 14, 16, and 18, Punjum Cloths, A. and M. will put it up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers, the whole must positively be sold to the highest bidder.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper and Co.

AT THE KING'S NAVAL STORE HOUSE,

NORTH BEACH,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 22d Instant,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY articles of Condemned and unserviceable Naval Stores landed from His Majesty's Squadron in India, a list of the whole may be seen on Application at the Naval Office.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of ten per Cent. to be made at the time of sale on the amount of each lot and the whole to be taken away in three days time after the day of sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the articles remain the property of the Crown.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 23d Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A WATCH MAKERS BENCH, a Teakwood Glass Case, a Watch Glass Case, a quantity of Watch Makers Tools, Chambers Dictionary, 5 vols. a Bandy, Horse and Harness.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER

ARTICLES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 23d Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A CURRICLE,

BELONGING TO THE

ESTATE OF

THE LATE

B. Roebuck, Esquire.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 23d Instatt,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

EIGHTEEN Rolls of Ribbons, four bundles of Tape, fourteen bundles of Cotton Thread, twelve Papers of large Pins, twelve papers of small Pins, six Groces of Shirt Buttons, a large Press for an Office for to hold Books and Papers, two pair Couches with Chints covers, two Iron Cash Chests, a few pairs of Ladies Shoes, eleven Black Round Hats, eleven Keggs of Herrings, a few dozen of Pegue Towels, five Rolls of Silk, two sets of Queens Ware, four Blackwood Childrens Cots.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER

ARTICLES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 22d August,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Vase Lamps and Wall Shades of sizes, with plated mounting.

A few dozen of Smyth's Lavender, Hungary and Honey Water in Pints.

ALSO

A few bottles Milk of Roses,—twelve Jockey Whips, and a large Mahogany Box of Reeves' Colours, with Brushes, Pencils, &c. complete.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY,

THE 22D AUGUST,

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

THE

Oilman's Stores,

HARD-WARE,

AND

HEEL BALLS, &c.

WHICH WERE ADVERTISED

BY THEM

IN A FORMER PAPER,

TO HAVE BEEN SOLD

ON SATURDAY LAST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 25th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A PLEASURE BOAT, now lying, at Lord Clive's Canal.

The dimensions of the Boat, and other particulars may be known by Application to BALFOUR and HOGG, at their Auction Room.

APPASAWMY,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY next, the 24th Instant,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

A LARGE SET

OF

SECOND-HAND

QUEENS-WARE

WELL ADAPTED

FOR

Regimental Mess,

TOGETHER WITH

SUNDRIES.

Popham's Broadway, Augt. 21, 1810.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

AT

APPASAWMY'S,

No. 1. A STRONG Serviceable Poney with a Bandy and Harness, price 60 Star Pagodas.

No. 2.—A strong Grey Saddle Poney worth the attention of any Officer going up the Country price 35 Pagodas.

No. 3.—A small but remarkable active and spirited Bandy Poney, price 30 Pagodas.

May be seen in the course of this day at APPASAWMY'S Room.

Third Calcutta Lottery

SEVENTH DAY's DRAWING,

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1810.

No. 578 Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
No. 5913 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 4847 Prize of 5000 Rupees.
No. 5271 Prize of 1000 Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

103	131	173	182	290	390	396	415
504	526	601	609	625	633	720	774
837	964	1092	1006	1044	1194	1230	1398
1513	1544	1571	1577	1614	1668	1727	1758
1764	1816	1864	1885	1892	2003	2073	2164
2178	2270	2368	2454	2500	2553	2672	2683
2716	2771	2775	2995	3012	3027	3107	3160
3205	3215	3276	3207	3356	3445	3511	3535
3540	3578	3670	3672	3683	3709	3734	3750
3805	3839	3850	3908	4029	4104	4132	4175
4211	4296	4299	4349	4475	4477	4487	4654
4672	4774	4810	4852	4854	4969	4993	5092
5170	5300	5311	5396	5407	5419	5500	5514
5523	5532	5551	4579	5597	5617	5712	5843
5876	5885	5893	5895	5936	5938	5967	5989
5998.							

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1810.

No. 873, a Prize of 1000 Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

78	100	231	245	304	420	441	495
532	708	757	779	839	866	986	1026
1040	1042	1115	1156	1167	1175	1191	1207
1283	1328	1349	1448	1550	1561	1681	1803
1869	1954	1957	2047	2079	2108	2204	2299
2345	2479	[illegible]	2610	2637	2663	2668	2706
2760	[illegible]	2875	2903	2905	2910	2918	3016
3037	[illegible]	3136	3143	3167	3180	3226	3435
3495	3498	3515	3632	3638	3641	3656	3665
3740	3752	3833	3968	3969	4030	4062	4086
[illegible]	4201	4391	4492	4574	4582	4624	4647
[illegible]	[illegible]	4760	4799	4838	4882	4931	4948
4936	[illegible]	5272	5326	5354	5395	5457	5470
5481	[illegible]	5595	5630	5686	5743	5788	5857
[illegible]	5969	5977.					

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their order and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1810.

(Continued from the 3d Page.)

wounded. During the night we got up two eight-inch howitzer mortars, under the fire of which I proposed to have possessed myself of post Bellair, but at eight o'clock in the morning of the 4th inst. (being a few hours before the battery was completed), flags of truce were shewn from Belair, and the head-quarters of General Erneuf, which terminated all hostilities. With the exception of the grenadier companies of the second and fourth battalion of the 60th regiment, who, notwithstanding every exertion of their gallant officers, did not conduct themselves to my satisfaction, it only remains for me to express my highest approbation of the good conduct of the division under my command, of their patient endurance of fatigue and deprivation, of their cheerful and prompt obedience to every order, and of their gallantry, when an opportunity offered for its manifestation. Where all deserve so much praise, it is difficult to discriminate, but the good fortune of the grenadiers of the 46th regiment, under Captain Ogilvie, and of the first light battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel David Stewart, brought their merits very conspicuously forward. They, in truth, behaved most admirably. To Brigadier General Sir Charles Shipley, I am particularly indebted for his indefatigable exertions and friendly friendly co-operation on every occasion, from the period of his having reconnoitred the point of debarkation, to his ready assistance in the affair of the 3d. Brigadier General Barrow for his cordial services on all occasions, but especially during the action of the 3d, when he brought up his brigade in a very fine manner to my support, I owe my best thanks. The arrangements, zeal and activity of Lieutenant Colonel Riall, on whom the command of my own brigade devolved, have been conspicuous. The detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Unett, fully deserve their share of praise; and the conduct of the Royal Engineers, under Brigadier General Sir Charles Shipley and Colonel Johnstone, was highly meritorious. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Deputy Q. M. General, has conducted the duties of his department much to my satisfaction. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Deputy Adjutant General, merits my warmest acknowledgements, by his zealous services, which have been unremitting, and particularly for his exertions and able assistance in the affair of the 3d Dr. Burke and the Medical Staff have ably and diligently performed their duties; and the same credit is due to Mr. Deputy Commissary General Wetherell in his Department. I cannot omit mentioning Captain Beatty, Assistant Q B. M. General, who has been the staff officer principally with me, and having much exerted himself, well deserves at my hands being named to your Excellency. I have purposely reserved for a separate statement the expression of the admiration and gratitude I feel towards those officers of the royal navy, whom Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane was pleased to select for the purpose of co-operating in that branch of the general service, which your Excellency entrusted to me. The arrangements of Commodore Ballard for our landing, were not only ably made, but successfully executed; and after our landing the continuance of his cordial and zealous support was unceasing. In bringing up the ordnance to our advanced positions Captains Ballard, Stanfell, Elliott, Flynn, and many other officers, rendered the most effectual service; and through their exertions, I really think, were almost unparalleled, such was the spirit, the zeal, and the energy of the gallant officers, and their brave men, they made light of difficulties, obstacles, and labours, which would have dispirited and overcome any but British seamen.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. HARCOURT, Brigadier General.
Commanding 2d Division.

To His Excellency Sir G. Beckwith, K. B.
Commander of the Forces.

Mourne Hoxel, February 5, 1810.

SIR,—Though your Excellency is fully acquainted with the result of yesterday's action between the reserve and the enemy, I should not do justice to the conduct of the troops under my command did I not point out to your Excellency the particulars of an action, in which the courage and coolness of British soldiers was perhaps never more conspicuously displayed. Soon after your Excellency had given me instruction for forcing the passage of the river de la Pere, I found an intelligent guide, who promised at the forfeiture of his own life to lead my brigade across the river, at less than half the distance of the original intended route, but the road so difficult, it would be necessary to pass it in the day time; as heretofore no time was to be lost, I decided upon an immediate attack, encouraged the more to this plan as there was a diversion against the enemy, who at this time was engaged with another division of the army in an opposite direction. The brigade was in motion about four o'clock, Major Henderson at the head of the Royal York Rangers; Major Eden with the grenadier battalion was directed to make a diversion to the left and to avail himself of any opportunity that might offer to force the bridge, agreeably to your Excellency's intentions. The detachment of artillery, ordered to take advantage of any favorable circumstance that might occur, myself and staff accompanied the Royal York Rangers; we proceeded to the banks of the river without meeting any resistance from the enemy but a few random shot and shell. The pass of the river de la Pere was by nature most difficult, and was made still more so by abbatis lined with troops, and every possible obstruction thrown in our way. Here it was the enemy first opened their fire of musketry: but our brave troops, superior to all difficulties, soon forced this passage. Having passed the river, we continued our march for about 100 yards through rugged rocks and bushes, when the front companies branched off into three columns, rapidly ascending the heights, the three leading companies reserving their fire till they gained the same, the remainder filing to their flanks on the enemy; but still following the van: as we approached the Summit of the heights, the ascent became more difficult, and about 500 of the enemy's best troops poured down on us a most destructive fire. Major Henderson, with three companies who first ascended the heights, found the enemy, posted behind Abbatis and shockaded redoubts. This intrepid officer did not return the fire of the enemy till within about twenty-five yards distance, and immediately closed with them, followed by the rest of the regiment and in a few minutes completely routed them; it was about one hour and a half from our being first engaged with the enemy, after the passage of the river, to their complete dispersion, during which time it was impossible for troops to shew more cool and undaunted courage, than was exhibited upon that occasion by that gallant regiment the Royal York Rangers, to every individual of which I feel highly indebted for the success of the day; and as your Excellency was an eye witness to the difficulties they surmounted, I need not say more upon the subject; and when all behaved well it would be invidious to distinguish particular merit. Major Henderson was wounded and disabled; from further service by a ball in the breast, in close contact with the enemy. Being myself afterwards disabled, the command would have devolved on that gallant Officer Captain Stark, had he not, with Captain Darling, also been wounded about the same time. I understand, by the exertions of Captain Sutherland and Mathewson, the regiment was formed and prepared to advance in the morning, to carry into effect your Excellency's plan of forcing the passes of bridge, to the success of which you were an eye-witness. To the staff of my brigade I feel much indebted. Brigade Major Brereton was amongst the foremost in the attack, and continued with them all night. Captain Grey, assistant quarter and barrack master general was also actively employed till disabled by a wound near the close of the action. I have sincerely to regret the loss of many brave Officers and soldiers, killed and wounded; the return of which, as far as can at present be collected, I have the honor to inclose. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. WALE, Brigadier General.

To Lieutenant General Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. &c.

Return of Killed and Wounded, and Missing, in the Army under the command of Lieutenant General Sir George Beckwith, K. B.

Gaudaloupe, the 9th of Feb. 1810.

Staff—1 General, 1 Captain, wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 Rank and File, wounded.

Royals—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, wounded.

13th Foot—1 Rank and File, killed; 5 Rank and File, wounded.

15th Foot—1 Captain, wounded.

46th Foot—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Bat. 60th Foot—3 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

4th Bat. 60th Foot—1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 5 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.

63d Foot—1 Rank and File, wounded.

96th Foot—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal York Rangers—4 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 25 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 70 Rank and File, wounded; 5 Rank and File, missing.

Royal West India Rangers—1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, 22 Rank and File, wounded.

York Light Infantry Volunteers—1 Rank and File, wounded.

1st West India Regiment—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

3d ditto—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Staff, 6 Serjeants, 41 Rank and File, wounded.

4th ditto—4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 20 Rank and File, wounded, 1 Rank and File, missing.

Total—4 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 45 Rank and File, killed; 1 General, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 18 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 213 Rank and File, wounded; 7 Rank and File, missing.

(Signed) G. W. RAMSAY,
Brigadier and Adjutant General.

Names of Officers killed at Gaudaloupe.

Royal York Rangers—Lieutenants Symonds, Copley, Martineau and Gregg.

Officers Wounded.

Brigadier General Wale.

Royal York Rangers—Major Henderson; Captains Stirck, Darling, Blosset and Were.

8th West India Regiment—Captain Grey, Assistant Quarter Master General.

15th Foot—Captain Greirson, slightly.

1st West India Regiment Captain Cassidy.

3d ditto—Captain Ross, Lieut. Gloster, Mr. Minn, Quarter Master.

4th ditto—Captain Reid.

4th Bat. 60th Foot.—Lieutenants Rennier and Bidgood, slightly.

96th Foot—Lieutenant Campbell.

Ensign Sadlier, of the 3d West India Regiment, died of fatigue.

N. B. Besides the above, there were 30 slightly wounded, who joined their Corps, which dressed, during the action. Many of the Men are severely wounded, but the wounds in general look well.

(Signed) A. BAILLIE, Inspecter.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON THE SCHELDT EXPEDITION.

(Continued from the Supplement of the 14th Instant.)

The first Resolution having been read from the Chair Lord Castlereagh then rose. He was sure that the House would think it extremely natural that he should be anxious to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to submit to them the grounds on which he had conceived that the measure under discussion was justifiable and politic. He felt, however, that he could accomplish this object only by experiencing their extraordinary indulgence. He was persuaded indeed, that the House would be aware, from the course pursued by the Noble Lord, that with every effort on his part to avoid dilation, it would be impossible to comprise what he had to say into a very narrow compass. The subject was incumbered with many difficulties. A great part of it was of a professional nature, in the discussion of which he must enter with doubt and hesitation. Solicitous however to save the time of the House as much as possible, he should discharge the duty imposed upon him as briefly as circumstances would permit, and for that purpose would trust chiefly to the recollection of the House with respect to the evidence that had been heard at their Bar, and quote those passages only which it was essentially necessary to consider with minuteness. He felt that he should be guilty of ingratitude to the Noble Lord, if he did not express his acknowledgements for the opportunity which had been afforded him of discharging a great public duty, by submitting to the House of Commons his view of the importants subject in question, however the professional parts of the subject might be better considered in another tribunal, there was no place but that House in which he would have been enabled so fully to state the nature and the objects of the Expedition under discussion; to separate those objects from the mass of calumny attached to them, and to bring them to that bearing upon which rational men might justly differ. There was another important advantage attendant upon the Inquiry in that House. If the subject had been brought before another tribunal, the country would not have given credit to the exertions of a Judge Advocate, directed as those exertions must have been against his Majesty's Government. It was only to that political hostility which was interwoven in our Constitution that the Public would trust on occasions like the present. Without imputing to the Noble Lord opposite any spirit of which he (Lord C.) was disposed to complain, he had a right to assume that the character of accuser was not merged in the character of judge in that Noble Lord, to lead the country to disbelieve that every disposition existed to fasten upon his Majesty's Government the offences of which they were accused. It must also be satisfactory to the Public to know, that although some individuals had hitherto thought that the Inquiry would be better conducted in the absence of strangers, yet that scarcely a sentence had been uttered in the course of the Inquiry, of which the public were not in possession. From the commencement of the investigation, not a single question had been stopped, and on very few questions had any discussion taken place. He felt confident thereupon—a confidence which he trusted would not be imputed to any becoming assumption, or want of difference to the House, that the question was brought in every point of it to a fair issue. Having stated thus much, he would say that he thought it rather extraordinary practical issue on which the House were called on to argue and decide. He assured the Noble Lord, that whatever train of argument had been adopted by the opponents of his Majesty's present Government, he should have been prepared to meet them: but he did think it a singular course, that the House should be required to decide upon a plan which had not been carried into operation—to consider speculatively what might have been the event if that plan had been carried into execution; to pronounce sentence not on an expedition which had been tried and which had failed, but on an expedition which had not been tried—*(Hear hear!)*—He repeated, it had not been tried. The latter part of the expedition had never been brought to a practical test. It was a speculative question whether it would have failed or not. He said, in the investigation of this question he trusted that credit would be given to him for his having from the very commencement never sought to evade it. He had entered into the Inquiry with a deliberate and thorough conviction that the merits of the Expedition stood on a rock which could not be shaken. Before he stated the grounds on which the question had been originally taken up and acted upon by his Majesty's Government, he wished to discuss the point whether the military opinions which had been given to Government, and which were on the table of the House, ought to have possessed such authority as to induce his Majesty's Government to abandon the object which they had in view. The opinions consisted of five military opinions from the Horse Guards, and one naval opinion. When his sentiments with respect to those opinions had been required in the Committee he had certainly declined giving them, not from any indisposition on his part fairly to meet [illegible], but because he considered those sentiments not as matters of evidence, but rather founded on general reasoning; and here he would candidly confess that had it not been for a particular circumstance which he should presently relate, it was probable that he should not have been enabled to lay on the table of the House, any written military opinions on the subject. In fact he could not admit the principle that under such circumstances it was obligatory on Government to produce military opinions in writing. In the course of his military administration there had been many cases in which it would have been utterly impossible for him to have done so. Military men always made a distinction between those military opinions which they gave in formally in writing, and those in which they indulged in conversation or discussion. This was already stated in the evidence of Lord Chatham. Lord Chatham said, that his opinion had never been given formally in writing. Why? Because his Majesty's Government had the advantage of obtaining his opinion in a better mode. If a Government wished to protect themselves by military opinions against the responsibity of any measure which they were about to undertake, then assuredly they would not move a step, without formal written opinions: but if without desiring to avoid responsibility they wished only to obtain military information, there was no mode less likely to afford it than by written opinions, nor any mode more likely to afford it than those conversations in which military men, divested of responsibility, would detail the grounds on which their sentiments were founded. When a military case was put on paper, it was stripped of all probabilities and contingencies, and stated as strictly as a legal case would be to a lawyer. And what was a written military opinion in answer to such a case worth when it was obtained? Little or nothing. Either the case must be stated only upon the most idisputable grounds, the answer to which would of course exclude probabilities and contingencies; or probabilities and contingencies must be stated as certainties, the answer to which would probably be falsified by the practical result. He would now explain how these military opinions came to be called for at all. For himself, he should have been well content to take the benefit of the advice of the Officers by whom those opinions were advanced, without throwing upon them any responsibility. The cause however in the present instance was this; he had, for many weeks before the determination of the Expedition, obtained a variety of naval and military communications to elucidate the great object which Government had in view. On this point several of the Gentlemen who had been examined as witnesses had fallen into a mistake. They had declared, that they had given their opinion as upon a subject decided on by his Majesty's Government. Certainly bent, as the minds of his Majesty's Government had for some time been, on the great object which they had in view, their earnestness might have assumed the semblance of decision; but as certainly they had never arrived to a final decision until the month of June. The Noble Lord had stated that the (Lord C.) had ordered the army to prepare for embarkation on the 18th of June, but had not taken his Majesty's pleasure on the subject, until the 21st of that month. The fact was, that he had taken his Majesty's pleasure on the subject, on the 14th of June, reserving only that point which related to the landing at Santyliet, which was left to the consideration of the Admiralty. The question had never been decided upon by Government until the whole was before them on the 21st of June, at which period the Admiralty had come to a decision on the expediency of the landing at Santyliet. The ground on which he had been solicitous to obtain the opinion of the Commander in Chief was, that there were two lines of operation between which it was necessary to determine. The one was the operation by the Scheldt: the other by crossing the Continent to Antwerp. He was aware that the difficulties of the former were deemed very serious by the Admiralty, but he was also aware that the difficulties of the latter plan were deemed still more serious by the army and the Commander in Chief. He had written therefore his letter to the Commander in Chief, dated the 29th June, to bring the question to an issue. In his own mind he was convinced that the difficulties in the one case would be surmounted, and that in the other they were insuperable; but he wished for the opinion of the Commander in Chief to put that matter to rest. Difficulties his Majesty's Government well knew must exist whichever might be the course pursued. They had no wild expectations of certain success. They balanced the difficulties, and without being blindly sanguine as to the result were desirous of adopting that plan which presented the less risk. Against the supposed obligation that Government were under to call for military opinions in writing he entered his caveat. He appealed to an Hon. Gentleman opposite wheter such had been the practice of Government? Had it been the practice during the time that Honourable Gentleman held the Military Administration of the country? Whatever might have been the merits or demerits of that Honourable Gentleman's military measures, he (Lord C.) knew very well, that to attack them would not be to justify his own. He would not even allude to them invidiously, for that would be a bad return to the Hon. Gentlemen, who, whatever difference of opinion might exist between them, was a generous opposer.—Look to the National Glory amidst political contest, and he did justice to the principles of his country, although the government of his country was no longer in his hands. Without therefore meaning any attack on that Hon. Gentleman, he would ask him, if he were called on to justify the expedition to the Dardanelles, whether he could produce a written military authority to that purpose? Could he produce the written authority of the Commander in Chief that naval equipment without any army was the best calculated to secure the object in view? Could he produce military opinions with respect to the Expeditions to South America? This were large military questions. He had never heard that the Hon. Gent. had obtained the previous sanction of any high military authority of them. No such documents were in the office over which he had the honour to preside, and he believed that no such document existed. It was not the system on which the Government had hitherto been conducted, and therefore he ought not to be overwhelmed and borne down because he had not adopted it. At the same time, he certainly entertained great deference to the Military Authorities, the declarations of which were on the tables of the House, and when in his Majesty's Government he should have conceived himself guilty of a great dereliction of duty, had he not allowed himself to be influenced by them. Engaged as he was, in moving away the collateral points which obstructed the access to the main argument, he would take the opportunity of entering another caveat against the doctrine that had been inculcated in this discussion. He denied that it was the bounden duty of Government to abstain from sending out an expedition; not only unless the object of it were declared easily practicable by military men, but also, unless the precise nature of the required operation could be distinctly anticipated; and the details of the resistance that was to be expected minutely ascertained. *(Hear hear hear!)* Had the Honourable Gentleman opposite any [illegible]ter knowledge of the state of the arsenal of Constantinople when he sent his expedition to the Dardanelles? He had not the lest disposition to entreat the forbearance of the opposite side of the House, because their practice when in government was similar to that of his. He never understood that it had been the practice, at the best times, to restrict Government to those military operations only, the nature of which was precisely known, and the result of which could not be distinctly foreseen. He would beg leave to read a short passage from the instructions given by William, Earl of Chathan, to Sir J. Mordaunt, the Commander of the Expedition sent to Rochefort, which Expedition failed. The Parliament of that day, instead of reproaching Lord Chatham for the complete failure of the Expedition, bestowed applause and admiration on him for the effort. Was it possible to suppose that Lord Chatham had received the fullest information on the subject—that he would not allow the troops to embark without a mathematical demonstration of success—that he did not think the molestation of the enemy was the principle on which he was bound unweariedly to act? The instructions to which he alluded were under the Sign Manual. After some lines they proceeded thus. "And whereas nothing can so speedily and effectually [illegible] an enterprize against Rochefort, our will and pleasure is, that you attack, as far as is practicable," for on the practicability it appeared the Officer was left to decide, "the enemy, by making a descent on the French coast, near Rochfort in order, if practicable to attack the force there, and to burn and destroy the docks, arsenal, and shipping.—After the attack of Rochefort, should circumstances admit of further operations, you must consider L'Orient and Bourdeaux as your next objects, and our will and pleasure is, that you proceed to one or both of those places as may appear adviseable." Thus it seemed that this Officer went without a distinct knowledge of the precise object entrusted to him, but with a discretion which he was to exercise as circumstances offered. Sir J. Mordaunt wrote a letter to Lord Chatham, in which he stated that Sir E. Hawke and Vice-Admiral Knowles were desirous of more specific orders. To this letter Lord Chatham replied "that he was commanded by the King to judge of the practicability of any operation on the spot as contingent events might arise, the reverse of which practice the King judged highly prejudicial to the public service." It appeared therefore that the Government to which he (Lord Castlereagh) had the honour to belong, was not the first Government that had sent out an expedition without ascertaining its object with mathematical precision. The only rational calculation that could be made by statesmen was, by balancing the chances of success with the dangers of failure, a calculation which must be made by the statesman, and not by military men alone. He came now to explain why he had not exactly coincided in the opinions of those high military authorities whose opinions were on the table. And first, with respect to the Commander in Chief in the Expedition, he admitted that his opinion was such as to call upon Government to pause and deliberate upon it: but he could not admit, and in all the conversations with the Commander in Chief which he had held, divested of all responsibility, he had never understood, that he had distinctly protested against the proposed operations as impracticable, and consequently impolitic. He would read a single sentence of the short letter of his Lordship on the subject. "The advance through Flanders would be attended with great difficulty, and at any rate the attack by the Scheldt would be preferable." The Commander in Chief would not have assisted Government by pointion out the best means of attaining the object had he considered the object to be wholly unattainable. He proceeded. "In whatever way Antwerp is to be approached or taken, the service will be one of great risk, as the enemy will soon be enabled to assemble from every part of the Netherlands, and even from France." This statement was merely an explanation of the circumstances which induced the Commander in Chief to believe, that the enterprize was attended with considerable risk. Whether the peril existed or not belonged to another part of the argument. The Commander in Chief never pronounced an opinion against the operation except contingent on the amount of force with which the enemy might be prepared to resist. With respect to the opinion of Col. Gordon, he trusted, that in commenting upon it, he should not be considered as depreciating the judgment of that Officer, for whom he entertained a high respect. But when Colonel Gordon stated in his opinion the extreme hazard and risk to which the Expedition would be subject, he did so in the contemplation of circumstances wholly inapplicable. In the passage to which he alluded Colonel Gordon declared, that he considered an attack by troops in launches as highly dangerous, nothing could be more true; it was even physically impracticable from the nature of the defence; but then [illegible] of attack was not contemplated. Sir William Erskine, in his opinion, did not estimate the risk of landing so highly as the subsequent risk. General Hope stated, that if the Expedition arrived early in August, the troops might have advanced to Antwerp and since commenced operati-

ons. Such was also the opinion of General Brownrigg, and that of Colonel Gordon. The House would see therefore that so far were the elements of these opinions from being adverse to the policy and practicability of the Expedition, that they gave it great countenance. Two of those opinions supported that particular operation a *coup-de-main* in which the Hon'ble Gentleman opposite had so entrenched themselves; but the meaning of which, in the larger sense in which he understood it, he would explain before he sat down. Government were bound to obtain all the information on the subject which they could procure; and, upon a review of that information, they were bound to come to a decision. If the House would allow him to explain fully the grounds on which they had been induced to adopt the measure under consideration, he was persuaded, with all due difference and humility, that they would declare not only that Government had been justifiable in the step which they had taken, but that they were bound by a paramount duty not to let slip an opportunity which appeared to afford an excellent mode of annoying the enemy. He would not argue the question on the norrow grounds upon which it had been argued by the opposite side of the House. It had been assumed by them, that the destruction of the ships at Antwerp was the sole object of the Expedition. That was not the case. It was certainly a principal feature of the Expedition, but it was connected with other objects. In proceeding, he would observe, that the subject had been disengaged of several topics which had been urged in accusation of his Majesty's Government on former occasions. The House had not been told by the Noble Lord that the operations could have been commenced at an earlier period. The evidence incontrovertibly proved that the utmost diligence anp expedition had been used. He apprehended also, that it had been distinctly ascertained by the evidence, that there was no other service which could be put into competition with the service undertaken. This was a most important consideration. He put it to individuals who had cherished doubts which respect to the policy of the measure, whether those boubts did not proceed from one of two causes; either the opinion that we had turned our backs on the Peninsula, which we were bound to defend with our undivided force, or the opinion, that biassed by self-interest we turned our backs on the North of Germany, where our army would have been aided in its efforts by the exertions of a brave population? He had felt it his duty during the progress of the Committee to bring these two points under consideration, and to shew that the demands of Austria were pointedly directed to another object, although in doing so he incurred the responsibility of denying his wishes. He had satisfied the Committee olso with respect to the inadequacy of the pecuniary means of the country in that respect: and however he might be accused of occasioning disclosures prejudicial to the national credit and prosperity he trusted that no such evil would accrue, since the inconvenience which had existed had been felt no former occasions. He acknowledged that he was excessively anxious to satisfy the House and Europe that his Majesty's Government had proceeded on no narrow view of the subject; but that they hae gone to the Scheldt on the principle in which Continent were just as much interested as Great Britain. With respect to the possibility of sending so large a force to one point, and as large a one to the peninsula, it existed only in the imagination of those who neter into magnificent discussions in complete ignorance of the means of the country. There was another charge against his Majesty's Government, of which nothing had been that night heard, namely, the inadequacy of the force sent out. Whatever might be the difference of opinion on the policy of the Expedition, or on the circumstances attendant on its failure, the competence of the army to perform great and important services was generally admitted. The Noble Lord dwelt at some length on the question of the diversion which the Expedition afforded to Austria, and had contended that it could not and did not create any such diversion. Unquestionably the hope of creating a diversion had entered very largely into the views of his Majesty's Government when consulting on the Expedition. So much were they impressed with the necessity of distracting the attention of the enemy, that had the attack on Antwerp been considered impracticable, they should have thought it their duty to make a descent upon some other part of the coast, even had such a descent been wholly unconnected with any British object whatever. Let the situation of the Continent, when the Expedition was only in contemplation, and when it is sailed be compared; the opposite side of the House took a very unfair view of the power of this country, when they asserted that a British army of near forty thousand men were not likely in the then state of the Continent to create a favourable diversion. What was the state of the great contest on the Danube? About four days before he had taken his Majesty's pleasure on the subject, information arrived of the battle of Asperne. What was the force of the contending parties? That of Austria, by her official report on that day, which promised so much for Europe, was 75,000 men. The Austrians estimated the French at 100,000. What number did the French lose in the battle? Little short of 50,000 men. At such a moment could we have such a mean and contemptible feeling towards ourselves as to tell Austria that 40,000 British troops were of so little worth that we would keep them at home, and leave her to decide the contest singly? France had drained the Low Countries even before the battle of Asperne. On the 22d of June a French order was issued that the troops at Antwerp should proceed to Asperne. After a pause in the fate of France of six weeks or two months (a pause during which the opposite side of the House would have wished his Majesty's Government to remain timid and inactive), the battle of Wagram was fought. The news of that battle arrived only the day before the sailing of the Expedition. Though there was enough of British interests and collateral inducements still to make it the bounden duty, of Government to send out the armament, yet certainly the question of diversion had undergone some change. He had been called on to prove that the British Expedition had occasioned the return of any regiments from the Danube to Antwerp—this was not necessary. A force might have been retained at Antwerp in consequence of the expedition which would otherwise have quitted it, at a time when the contest on the Danube was not determined, and when the French did not know but that the whole North of Europe would rise against them. If he were asked why the expedition were not sent thither, he would answer that it was impracticable. It would have been necessary to have created an army among the inhabitants; that army would however require the aid of the British. By remaining there in winter the British army would have been completely committed, and by coming away it would have disgraced itself, and would have injured those whom it was sent to assist. However cheap the opposite side of the House might hold the Expedition, the French Government did not do so, for they ordered the evacuation of the four principal forts in the Prussian dominions, in order to avail themselves of that force against us. But in fact the tendency of the operation to produce a diversion was too obvious to require farther comment. The whole of the North of Europe was in movement, and the effect of withdrawing the French troops might have been, that the whole would have exploded. So far from having inclined to British objects, all the dispositions that had been made by his Majesty's Government learned to general and not to selfish interests. He was yet, however, to learn, that it was a reproach to a Government that it allowed the interests of its own country to mingle with those of other nations. He was yet to learn, that for the purpose of disclaiming any selfish view, a Government ought to prefer a less advantageous to a more advantageous operation. He was justified, therefore, in considering the destruction of the naval means of the enemy in the Scheldt as a principal feature, though not the sole feature of that enterprise. Commodore Owen, than whom a more gallant and well-informed officer did not exist, had distinctly declared that he always considered Flushing as a most formidable post, and had said, that to watch the enemy's force, there, it would be necessary to have an equal fleet at two different stations. It was rather too much to contend that a Government were not actuated by national policy in any measure, if that measure was not accomplished to its fullest extent. The Governor of Batz had evacuated that place. Why was there not as great a probability that the Governor of Antwerp might have evacuated Antwerp? Of these contingencies, unconnected with military affairs, military men were not competent to judge. When Gen. Crawford was asked a question involving a contemporary, he replied very justly, "that it was a political consideration." If a man sent the title deeds of an estate which he was offered to legal men to examine, they would send them back, say they were bad, and purchase the estate the next morning. When a question was put to a military man, a military answer was expected; when put to a legal man, a legal answer was expected; but in neither of these case could any thing rational be expected. *(A laugh.)* There were many intermediate degrees of success which were strong enough to induce the Government to undertake a service, leaving it to the chapter of military contingencies to determine the degree. Taking it however at the lowest, looking at the conquest of Walcheren, and attribhting to that conquest all those drawbacks and disadvantages which had been attributed to it in argument he denied that it was so contemptible as it hrd been represented. The conquest of Walcheren involved the destruction of the port of Flushing, and as it has been observed by Commodore Owen, the destruction of Flushing would make two years difference in the naval equipment of France. The facilities for coppering, careening, mending broken backed ships, &c. were destroyed. This was a considerable object. With respect to the Medical part of the question, he thought that it ought to be kept separate, and that it ought not to be mingled with the present discussion. Although he allowed that the expedition had been embarked with the knowledge that Walcheren was an unhealthy place, yet be confessed that he never understood it to be a fixed principle, that no consideration of policy or justice should induce Government to commit the British army to Walcheren. Our ancestors had garrisons in Flushing, and in Brill, for above thirty years, during the reign of Elizabeth.——The question of the reduction of Walcheren had been in the contemplation of several successive Administrations, and had been abandoned on grounds of military, not medical expediency. Besides, he was not chargeable with the speculative unhealthiness of a whole army 12,000 only of whom were to have remained at Walcheren; the remainder were to have advanced to Antwerp, which place, according to Gen. Brownrigge's evidence, was one of the healthiest spots in Europe. There was another prospect which Government had in view when the operations were undertaken. It was hoped that a blow might be struck at the ships in the Scheldt before they could get up to Antwerp. Had the British got possession of the batteries on the lower Scheldt, and interposed a force between the fleet of the enemy and their retreat, they would have been captured? of all which there was a rational prospect at the commencement of the business. It would then have been one of those contingencies on the consideration of which the service was undertaken. As it happened, it was one of those chances, the failure of which implied no erret. The Noble Lord then proceeded to discuss the great question, viz. whether the advantages which might result from the Expedition did not justify hazarding the risks which might incur, and these advantages were to be considered both as they affected the fate of the Continent, and as they tended to our own security by the destruction of the French fleet in the Scheldt. The risks that might arise to the army were calculated to be greater than might reasonably be seen for the propable attainment of these advantages. Nor were the risks greater than might be feared from disease or any want of medicines or of medical aid. These points the evidence before the House had placed in a satisfactory point of view. As to the expences attending the expedition, if they were duly weighed, there certainly would be no room for declamation upon that point. It would be natural however, to suppose that it must be most expensive, as it undoubtedly was the most extensive that had been undertaken by this country. The City of London; in the ebulitions of its indignation at the issue of it, swelled the amount of the expenditure it occasioned to no less than fifteen millions. —The Gentlemen on the other side of the House sunk indeed below that estimate, and carried it only to five or six millions. What! they exclaimed, in the present state of our finances, prodigally and profligately squander away five millions! They would not take the expence at a lower rate. Yet, upon a fair and accurate calculation, the whole expenditure attending this mighty effort, this most numerous and extensive armament, did not amount to one million—not to more than about 800,000*l*. On the scale of expenditure therefore the enterprize was not to be condemned. Three-fourths of the troops were conveyed ever by the Navy. Still, however, the transports could not be paid off and dismissed without exposing the army to some risk. Upon the whole, notwithstanding, the expedition might be considered as considered as comparatively cheap. Now, as to the military risks, he would readily admit they would be great indeed, if they were not counteracted by a rational prospect of success. That the Government had such a prospect of success before them, he hoped he should be able to convince the House. Certainly the information upon which Government acted in this undertaking, was fully sufficient to justify the risks which it appeared to involve. In the first place, they had most satisfactory information respecting the amount of the enemy's force. Such information, as was observed by General Hope, must always in its nature be very loose, unless it be official information. But Government had official information on this head at a period not very remote from the time of determining on the Expedition. These official documents shewed not only the force of the enemy at the beginning of September, 1808, but the position of the different regiments. From these it also appeared, that in order to increase the French force on the Danube, the Low Countries were nearly swept of all the troops they contained. Indeed all these documents tended to prove that the Netherlands and the adjacent countries were completely drained of almost every thing in the shape of regular troops. This the general information received at the period he had stated, and the subsequent information received at various times, concurred in ascertaining. If such was the state of the enemy's means of defence, then we should look at the relative means of the two parties. According to the evidence of General Brownrigg, the enemy's force down to the last moment did not exceed 30,000 men, including the crews of their ships. Now we had a force of thirty-five thousand men, and the numerous crews of our navy also to support them, and with such a superiority, had we not the fairest prospect of success? He looked at the enemy's force at the latest period, and taking that at the end of August, if the enemy had but 30,000 men of every description and quality, he would again ask, had we not every rational expectation of successs against such a force so composed? He could not intend to deprecate the character of any French army; but still if they came out of their fortress, we should be able to beat the whole force they could have brought into the field. We had forty-three thousand men; the enemy only thirty thousand. It was not therefore, on account of our relative situation that the further object of the Expedition were abandoned. It were to degrade the character of British troops not to suppose them equal to the attainment of the whole, at least, of the greater part of the objects which the Expedition had in view. But the Noble Lord seemed to insinute that he had no plan. Was it to be expected that a General must have a plan ready cut and dry, adapted for every emergency? Must he not first examine the ground on which he is to act, and the nature of the operations which the aspect of circumstances admonishes him to adopt? All these he must collect from his own knowledge, and not depend merely upon what the Government could furnish him with. He had also an opportunity of having the co-operation of our naval force in the higher parts of the Scheldt, at least the co-operation of the lighter part of it. The matter therefore should not be argued on the ground of a simple military operation, but there was also room for the co-operation of the navy in the higher parts of the Scheldt, while the enemy was not able to avail himself of his naval means. Where then was the impracticability of the operations against Antwerp, or the improbability of the success of these operations? He had repeatedly heard it said how extremely absurd it was to suppose Antwerp could be taken by a *coup-de main*. If this supposition was so absurd, it was however one into which the Government had fallen in common with very great military authorities. But previous information should have been had on that head. To this he would reply, by asking what knowledge had Sir S. Achmuty of Monte Video, before he undertook to reduce it in that manner? Upon points of this nature, an officer is not to decide merely from the information he receives from Government; but rather from what he acquires himself upon the spot. Government had not embarked in the Expedition without the best information from officers who had seen the place. On this head he should examine the evidence of no witnesses, but those whom the Gentleman opposite him had themselves called to the Bar. They had called the Q.-M.-General, and from him, indeed, his situation affording the opportunities, more information could be obtained than from the Commander in Chief. And were it not for General Brownrigg's information the accounts before the House would be most unsatisfactory.—He had a clear conception of the state of the fortifications of Antwerp.—Some described Antwerp as extremely well fortified, and as complete in its means of defence.—But according to Sir W. Erskine, its fortifications had not been repaired since the time of the Duke of Parma; but still it might be put in a state of defence in the course of one week; that it would require 21 days to assemble a force before, and 21 more before it could be reduced. Now from his knowledge General Brownrigg entertained a very different opinion, which opinion had been confirmed by a person upon whose fidelity Government could rely, and who had been expressly employed to examine the state of the place. He reported that it had of late received no material alteration from the state in which it was several years ago. This information Government were bound to believe, and believing, to act upon it. Here then was the ground on which it might be expected to take the place by a *coup de-main*. The opinion of Sir J. Hope and of General Brownrigg concurred on this point. Both thought Antwerp to be in a state to be taken by a *coup de main*, or by an assault. It has been without material not repairs for nearly three hundred years, and was exactly a place which an enterprising army would endeavour to take by escalade. The Noble Lord here referred to the case of Sir J. Mordaunt in 1759, when Rochefort was attacked.—Rochefort was then nearly in a similar situation to that of Antwerp, and corresponding operations would be required to reduce it, and for that three or four days should be sufficient without the form of a regular seige Bergen-op-Zoom had in like manner been taken by a *coup-de-main*, or by assault. From all these examples, Government had just ground to expect that Antwerp might be taken in that manner. It was the opinion of Sir D. Dundas, that it might be reduced by bombardment like Copenhagen; indeed the latter city had much more formidable means of defence; Copenhagen had outworks, Antwerp had none. The time spent before Copenhagen was ten days; Antwerp should be reduced in half that time. No military man doubted the probability of the success of such an operation but Sir William Erskine. He had much respect for the opinions of Sir William Erskine but on this point they were outweighed by what he conceived to be better authority. There was also much contradiction in the evidence of Sir William Erskine respecting the situation of the French ships; at one time they were near Lillo—again information had been obtained by Lord Huntly that they had moved to the upper part of the Scheldt—some stated they were so far as four miles up; this he never could believe; but were it even true was it not possible for the army to move upon them? Upon the whole he did not fear to contend, that the military risks were far from being so considerable as they had been represented. Now what was the relative force of the two parties at an earlier period? The enemy were said to have 20,000 men. It was true they had such a force there in June, but part of it was sent to suppress the insurrection in the north of Germany, which had spread as far as Stralsund. Some were also sent to Bremen, so that this force was reduced to 11,000. There was likewise a ferment in Holland, and in other departments of the French Empire, and the spirit of insurrection which arose after the battle of Aspern it was found very difficult to suppress. These departments were now suffering under the anathema of the French, on account of those symptoms of disobedience and disaffection. He would now ask what force did Antwerp possess able to resist the joint operations of our army and navy? Only three days before the ultimate objects were abandoned, Antwerp was said to have a respectable garrison. It was reported that the enemy had collected a force of 25,000 men? but this was afterwards discovered to be an exaggeration, and propagated merely with the view of detering us from a further prosecution of our objects. Then until the beginning of August, Antwerp had no formidable garrison, none at least which could deprive us of the hopes of a succesful attack against the place or expose the army to any material risk. The Noble Lord then entered into a comparison between the information received by Government and that which the Officers were able to obtain, and contended that from a variety of reasons the information of Government was more correct than that which the Officers could acquire. No effort appeared to be made for the defence of Antwerp till the arrival of the British armament—no inundation had been resorted to a Lillo, nor no batteries raised till the 17th. So little preparation indeed was made, that he would contend we came upon the enemy entirely by surprise. It was true they apprehended an attack from us about Spring, but it appears from the dispatch of General Monnet, that they mistook the Expedition under General Crawford for that which was destined against the Scheldt and that they rather conceived would be brought to act in the North of Germany. With all due homage to the great military power of France, the means collected for the defence of Antwerp were very feeble. Bonaparte no doubt endeavoured to put another face on the matter; but this he did merely to shew that he did not neglect the security of his own people while he drew away his best troops to fight the battles of his personal ambition in Austria and Spain. The Noble Lord then proceeded to observe briefly on the opinions of the different Officers employed on the Expedition, and complained that the House was proceeding to pass a censure on Ministers, not from the information which those Officers obtained on the spot, but from a failure speculatively incurred from a variety of circumstances, differing from each other in every respect. But if the House would be guided only by that information which was ascertained to be correct they would find there was no just ground for that censure, and that the prospect of success was such, in every respect, as to make it the duty of Ministers, not only not to hesitate about undertaking the Expedition, but to justify every risk that was run from the strong probability of its success.—The Noble Lord now observed that he had done his duty, as if it were the last act of his life, and never did he shrink from any information, or lost one day in the execution of his designs. If Minsters could be represented as refusing to take the responsibility of what had been done on themselves, then might they be pictured as trembling for the stability of their places, and not for the safety of their country.—If evidence, amounting to mathematical demonstertion, were always to be required by military enterprizes when undertaking, there would be an end or more brilliant achievements which we had attained by resolute courage, and which raised the glory of the country superior to that of other nations. Was the attack of Lord Nelson on Copenhagen the result of cold reasoning? Was it this principle which inspired them, when at Aboukir & Trafalagar he bore down on the fleets of the enemy, and when it might have been the opinion of some that annihilation would be the consequence? No, Sir, Britain's naval greatness has grown on gallantry and spirit—*(Loud cries of hear hear!)* It was not on this cold principle that General Wolfe ascended the heights of Quebec—it was, not this which crowned with victory our army sent to Egypt to expel a superior force not that under Sir J. Steward at Maida. If such enterprizes were to be sanctioned by official calculation, he would say that the glory of the British Empire were at an end; if such were the case, France might indeed exult. If the question of the Expedition stood simply on its policy, then was Government justifiable; if on the risk, which tended to the preservation of the Continent (but even placing that out of the question), he put it to the feelings of the House, when those two great conflicts were bound in one, could any one assign a rational reason for dastardly shrinking from the prosecution of the object. He always entertained hopes that whenever enterprise could be desirable, that every opportunity should be allowed to display it, and never would be shrink from an inquiry into such measures as he had advised or wish to withdraw himself from responsibility—*(Hear hear hear?)* His Lordship then apologized for having so long detained the House, and concluded by exprrssing a hope that Noble Lord would see that his resolutions proceed from ungrounded suppotitions. The loudest and most univesal cheering followed.

(To be Continued.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1810.

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MADRAS,—August 24, 1810.

On Tuesday last arrived the American Ship Superior, Captain Roberts, from Philadelphia, left the 25th of May.

Prior to the departure of the Superior, the President of the United States had issued a Proclamation allowing an intercourse with Great Britain and her Colonies, which it was supposed would lead to an immediate rupture with France.

Off Rio Janeiro this Ship fell in with the China Fleet which left England on the 25th of April—but we have not been able to ascertain whether the Ships for this place were in company, nor do we understand that Capt. Roberts obtained any intelligence from this source.

—Tuesday last, advices were received from Constantinople dated early in May, at which period it is stated that a Peace was likely to take place between England and Russia—and that Austria and the Turks were on the eve of War—A Frigate from England had arrived, with the Ratification by his Majesty, of the Treaty between England and Persia.

Every precaution it is added, has been taken to remove the Spanish Fleet, in the event of Cadiz falling into the hands of the Enemy.

No Intelligence from England of a later date, than we were before in possession of, has been received through this channel.

To the Freeholders of the County of Cambridge.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty's Ministers having thought fit to reward the services of Mr. Yorke, by granting to him, for life the very lucrative appointment of Teller of the Exchequer, his seat in Parliament has become vacant; as on such occasions the Constitution has wisely declared, that Freeholders and Electors should decide on the propriety of such Grants, and on the political Merits of the Gentleman on whom they are conferred.

In the present Crisis, your decision involves so many important Considerations, that it must be looked to with eagerness and anxiety by all who have a just sense of the Situation of the Country.

In supporting Mr. Yorke, you support the men, who, by their Councils, have sacrificed so many of our gallant countrymen, and exposed the nation to unparalled failures in every part of Europe;—who have uniformly resisted, or evaded, those inquiries, which their conduct so imperiously demanded; but above all, you support the man, who when the wisdom of Parliament had at length yielded to inquiry, was foremost in depriving the people of the melancholy consolation of hearing the progress of that interesting examination.

It becomes me, however, in presuming to solicit your suffrages, to explain the line of conduct which it is my intention to pursue.

I shall firmly co-operate with those who wish to reduce the lavish expenditure of public money. The rights of the subject—to the independence of Parliament—to the vigilant exercise of its duties, I am sincerely and upon principle attached. The liberty of the press will always find in me a zealous supporter; and it will be my constant endeavour to promote, not to stifle, discussion of topics in which all Englishmen are, or ought to be, interested.

It only remains for me to say, that I shall take the earliest opportunity of presenting myself to the Freeholders, and of assuring them, that if they do me the honour of entrusting their interests to my charge, those interests will never be sacrificed, nor the private business of the county suspended, by my acceptance of a Sinecure Office, however lucrative, from any Administration.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

Peter Robert Drummond Burrell.

Piccadilly, March 4, 1810.

LOND ..,—March .

CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELECTION.

[by express.]

Yesterday, pursuant to public advertisement, the Freeholders of the county of Cambridge were convened at Cambridge, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to represent that county in Parliament. The concourse of persons assembled was most numerous The High Sheriff briefly stated the object of the meeting, and exhorted it by its orderly demeanor to exemplify the truest test of patriotism, and the proud characteristic of Englishmen.

The two Candidates and their Friends were on the right and left of the High Sheriff, upon a small Gallery in the front of the Rose Inn. When Mr. Yorke first made his appearance, the whole atmosphere resounded with cries of *—off,—off—clear the Gallery, clear the Gallery!*

Numerous Placards, with these words, were then exhibited from the windows of the surrounding houses.

Mr. Keene first addressed the Freeholders. He stated that he presented himself to their notice for the purpose of proposing for their choice his right honourable Friend near him, who had been five times the object of their selection *(Cries of "Never again—We want no Placemen—Is it again to close the Gallery.")* He appears before you after a trial of twenty years; during the whole of which period he has unremittingly applied himself to the promotion of your interests. That opinion this county itself has pronounced by so frequently re-electing him, and did there exist any justifiable reason for now changing its conduct there could be no inducement which should compel him (Mr. Keene) to propose Mr. Yorke to their consideration. At all events, whatever differences of a political complexion may exist between some persons and his Right Honorable Friend, sure he was that all would agree in testifying that zeal and attention which Mr. Yorke had uniformly manifested in promoting the local interests of the county of Cambridge *(Cries of "No! No! even there he was a jobber.")* Mr. Keene concluded with proposing the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, as a fit and proper person to represent the county of Cambridge. *(Shouts of disapprobation mixed with partial applause.)*

Major Pemberton presented himself to second the nomination, agreeing perfectly in the opinion expressed by his worthy Friend who proposed him. He had, however, to remark, that notwithstanding all the clamour which had been so industriously excited against his Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Yorke stood at that moment upon as independent grounds as he ever did, upon any of the numerous occasions when the county of Cambridge thought him highly entitled to their support *(No! no! no!)* He would repeat the sentiment, from the conviction that he had, that Mr. Yorke, even though the Teller of the Exchequer, would never abandon his sense of independence *(a laugh.)* If such a place had been offered to him coupled with any stipulation inimical to that sense of independence, he felt convinced that his Right Hon. Friend would never have accepted of it. [The tumult of disapprobation became so great that the Speaker was forced to conclude.]

Mr. Yorke next presented himself, and for many minutes it was impossible to hear a single word. The cries of "Placemen," "clear the Gallery," and "turn him out," were re-echoed from one end of the area to the other The High Sheriff at length entreated silence, so that each Candidate should be heard, and therefore afford the best means of forming a proper selection.

Mr Yorke trusted, that he did not presume too much, when he asked for a patient hearing *(off, off, we do not want you.)* That was fifth time that he had been a Candidate, and upon no one occasion did he ever before observe the person who addressed them, refused a patient hearing But undoubtedly, from the mixture of the meeting before him, he was not much surprized at his reception. They could not be the Freeholders of the county of Cambridge, indeed, one would be almost inclined not to consider them Englishmen, would refuse to hear a man in on his defence *(off, off; your conduct is indefensible.)* It was quite impossible that any strength of lungs amidst such an uproar could command a hearing.—I observe (said Mr. Yorke) many of the Gentlemen of the University at this meeting, had they studied, or at least practised the doctrine of Pythagoras, they would at least have appreciated more highly the value of silence. (The clamour became so great, that the Right Hon. Gentleman became wholly inaudible).

The Marquis of Favistock then offered himself to the notice of the meeting; but was for a short time interrupted by a small party of Mr. Yorkes friends, who, placed immediately under him, endeavoured to drown his voice.—The Noble Marquis spoke to the following effect.—Freeholders of the County of Cambridge,—You are now called upon to exercise one of the most valuable privileges of Englishmen, to decide upon the merits or the demerits of those who, either upon public grounds, or for private objects, propose themselves for your choice, as your future representative in the Legislature of this county. In forming a proper choice upon the present occasion, it behoves you to keep fully in your consideration all the circumstances which have led to the vacancy in your representation. The Constitution has wisely determined, that when a Member of Parliament accepts of a place of profit under the Crown, he shall be sent back to his constituents (in case he thinks proper again to come forward), in order that they may pronounce their judgment upon the propriety of his political course,—upon the motives which have appeared to guide it, but above all upon the particular acceptance of that p.. which in the spirit and letter of the Constitution, invalidated him from longer continuing in his representative capacity. These are the grounds upon which it is your duty to canvass the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Yorke), and unless I am much mistaken upon each and all of them, you must, in a true exercise of the obligation you owe your country, pronounce his forfeiture to a recollection *(hear, hear!)* We have heard this day much of the private virtues of that gentleman. A stranger as I am to him, it would ill-become me to deny or to doubt them. Indeed from what I have heard, I believe him to be most exemplary in all the relations of private life. Still these are not the qualifications which establish the claim to a public trust. It is not upon domestic qualities, but upon political principles and conduct that freeholders should depend for the performance of those duties which they have a right to expect from the man to whom they entrust their representation.—Try Mr. Yorke by this criterion, and then judge of his present pretensions. Has he not be[en] the uniform undeviating supporter of the Administration, under whom this country [has] been most lamentably affected in all its interests; an Administration by whom the pressure of taxation has been increasing until it has become almost intolerable; an Administration under whom herds of foreign troops have been introduced into this country in defiance of every positive constitutional provision, and to the dangerous hazard of [our rig]hts and our security *(Hear, hear!)*—an Administration under whom the calamities of England, and the power of France have advanced with equal force? Yes: amidst the active supporters of such a system, the Right Hon Mr. Yorke will be found to be the most prominent *(Cries of hear, hear!)* Was he not the man to revive, upon a late public Inquiry, the old exploded cry of Jacobinical Conspiracy? Did that Inquiry furnish any proof in extenuation of such an unjustifiable expedient? Or, rather, did it not fully evince to the country, that such an effort was but an artifice to prevent the honest and unprejudiced opinion which the nature of the charges were calculated to produce? Such has been the public conduct of the man whom the Freeholders of Cambridge delegated as their Representative What conclusion does it now enforce? It proves beyond controversy the necessity of your sending to Parliament one who will take his stand on the broad ground of the Constitution—who will uphold our liberties, and contend for the laws and principles of our forefathers, against the excesses of popular violence on one hand, and the no less dangerous encroachments of the overgrown power of the Crown on the other. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* Can you expect to find such a guardian of your interests in Mr. Yorke? *(No, No!)* He who has been the supporter of the present Ministers—men who possessed themselves of official power by the most unfounded and degrading pretences, and who have used it only to tarnish the character and disgrace the Councils of their Country. Will you select him who availed himself of the Standing Order of the House of Commons (an order enacted for far other purposes) thus depriving the people of this country of the slender and melancholy consolation of knowing who were the authors of the calamities under which they are labouring, of the accumulated miseries under which they groan, with a patience and a forbearance unexampled in the history of nations? When such have been the political acts of that Right Honourable Gentleman, were the people of the country fully and fairly represented in Parliament, he might go from county to county, from city to city, from town to town, and would not get one single elective body to confide in him. Under these circumstances I feel myself called upon to recommend to your notice, and to propose for your choice, a friend to civil and religious liberty, to the freedom of the press, to the just security of the Throne, and the rights and liberties of the people—a decided enemy to faction and intrigue, to all the devices of peculators, to all the artifices of corruption, to that long catalogue of abuses which now obscure the fair form of the British constitution—I propose Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne.

The Honourable Mr. Brand stated his desire to second the nomination of Lord Francis Osborne [the Honourable Gentleman was here interrupted by an individual in the crowd, exclaiming, "Off, off, you Jacobin]."

Mr. Brand resumed. I am interrupted by a person not a freeholder. His name is Hodson, a printer in this town, and both from his conduct and his character, too contemptible to attract my notice were it not for the expression he has now made use of. I tell him and his supporters, that I am no enemy to my country, that I am no Jacobin: indeed, the man seems as fully ignorant of the meaning of the terms which have fallen from him, as he is incapable of appreciating the value of that privilege which this meeting is summoned to exercise, and ... Mr. Hodson is so tumultuously endea[vour]ing to interrupt [from the freeholders ...es of "drive Hodson out"]. At present [I] shall content myself with simply seco[nd]ing the nomination of the Noble Lord, wholly abstaining from any observation upon the political conduct of Mr. Yorke, unless he shall be allowed the opp... [re]plying to what has been ad[va]nced.

Lord Francis Osborne then came forward amidst shouts of applause, mixed with disapprobation, and assured the Freeholders that he would trouble them but for a very short time. He offered himself with a proud consciousness of wishing to be a servant of the people, and not a servant of the Court. The cause in which he stood forward, was not his, it was that of the country. He was merely the instrument to afford it the opportunity of performing a great public obligation. During the time he had been in Parliament, he had the satisfaction to feel that he had honestly and patriotically done his duty, without any personal view—indeed it was well ascertained that his unshackled parliamentary conduct had been attended with private circumstances, not of the most beneficial nature. With respect to the local interests of the county, both from his age and in experience, he could not be supposed to be as conversant with them as the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Yorke, but he trusted to supply the deficiency by an earnestness and a zeal not at all inferior to that which he understood was justly upon this point attributed to Mr Yorke. During the period of his being in the house of Commons, although he sometimes concurred with Mr. Yorke, yet upon most great political questions, he felt it to be his duty to take an opposite side. Identified as he felt his success with the interests of the county of Cambridge, he had nothing to do but to commit the cause to their hands, and to confide in their support.

Mr. Guning in a most animated speech supported the nomination of Lord Francis Osborne. He contended that the whole of Mr. Yorke's political life had, if no other merit, at least, that of consistency, the last act was of a piece with his *debut.* From the onset to the last moment of his representative character, he was the advocate of every oppressive act, and the enemy of every constitutional improvement. If the measures proposed went to increase the burdens of the country, and to diminish the liberties of the people, in Mr. Yorke was found their indefatigable supporter. Was the Habeas Corpus act to be suppressed—were their fellow-creatures in the West Indies to be hunted down by blood-hounds—was torture to be inflicted upon the persecuted population of Ireland, in the list of such advisers, the Right Hon. Charles Yorke was sure to be there.

Mr. Guning traced the conduct of Mr. Yorke from the time he was Secretary at War, when he introduced that most grievious and useless measure, called the Incomprehensible Cavalry act, down to the period when, as Secretary of State, he advised and justified the ignominious Treaty of Amiens, although he had denounced as traitors and jacobins all these who had for years before hinted at the expediency of peace between this country and France. What was his particular conduct in that period to the county of Cambridge? Did he not, by exerting the whole force and influence of the Government of which he formed a part, deprive it of its favourite candidate, the representative of the Illustrious House of Granby? Still all these things might be forgiven, although it was impossible to forget them, were not the late actions of the Right. Gentleman much more reprehensible. The meeting could not forget his course when Mr. Wardle proposed his charges against the Duke of York. It could not forget his congratulations at hearing the Jacobinical conspiracy against the house of Brunswick assume a tangible shape *(here! and loud applauses.)* Then it was that this twenty years patriot re-echoed the cry of traitorous conspiracy to be effected through the agency of the press. Oh, nothing but treason against the house of Burnswick could he see in an investigation which exceeded all others in the gross corruptions, in the most barefaced profligacy, and most degrading meanness ever exposed to the disgust of mankind. Though venality was proved in every department of the State, though the Church was found not free from its baleful influence, though even its most dignified preferments were attempted to be procured through the intervention of a strumpet, yet this conscientions and uniform patriot could conceive no other danger but the conspiracy of the press. Whenever the Clerk of the Irons (Mr Perceval) wanted to browbeat an evidence, or to excite a false and unfounded suspicion, he found his instrument in the late representative of the county of Cambridge. Indeed, so far did such laudable and loyal zeal hurry him, that was one occasion in which he ventured to subvert the liberty of the subject. The meeting m... no do... recollect the proposition of Mr. Yorke to have [commi]tted Mrs. Clarke, then a witness at the Bar of the House, to custody. For what offence? No[ne], but for the purpose of preventing persons having any access to her during the period her examination might protract ... ...y last. What an admirable precedent ... have introduced in our county? How would the Freeholders feel, that whenever they were called upon as witnesses in any cause, they were to be committed to close custody from one adjournment to the other? Could it be supposed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman made

himself thus active, and thus obnoxious, without any view to personal advantage? Indeed, it was much more probable to suppose, that he had since delivered in his bill of work done for the Ministry. And yet he had now the effrontery to come again here, with his pockets filled with the public money. Gentlemen (said Mr. Guning,) I am a plain farmer, and let me put this question to you:—Suppose I had a shepherd who I found had not only suffered my sheep to be stolen, but actually came to be cloathed with their wool, to ask for work should again employed. What do you think should be my answer? Should I not say to him. You have before betrayed your trust to me,—it will be my fault, if I allow another opportunity for committing the same offence (*much approbation*). Such should then be the answer of the county of Cambridge to the present solicitation of the Right Honourable Gentleman. Some individuals, indeed, tell you, that the errors of Mr. Yorke are to be forgiven, as they are not the dictates of a very unerring judgment. This extenuation I absolutely deny, convinced as I am there are few men more judicious in adapting his means to his ends than that Gentleman (*Continued applause*)

Mr. YORKE, after some exertions, was allowed to enter into an explanation of his public conduct. He denied that he had ever brought forward the Cavalry Bill alluded to, or that he was a Member of the Cabinet at the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens. He complained that every thing he said in the House of Commons was misrepresented; and he was ready to say then, as he stated before, that there was a conspiracy amongst the Editors of the London press to misrepresent a great many of the Members of the House of Commons to their Constituents. He could appeal to Mr. Brand, to the Marquis of Tavistock, whether, at this moment, there existed not a conspiracy among them not to report the speeches of Mr. Tierney and Mr. Windham (*A laugh*—"Is that the conspiracy against the House of Brunswick?") The conspiracy against the Duke of York was proved in a Court of Justice upon a recent trial, where Mr. Wardle, Glennie and Dodd were implicated. With respect to the vote given by him upon the case of his Royal Highness, it was truly conscientious; and were he now upon his oath he would acquit him from any criminal connivance and participation. Much had been said upon the Standing Order of the House of Commons. It was not merely intended that, because the Gallery was sometimes open to strangers, that therefore the people of England had a right to be present at every discussion of their Representatives; in such case, in place of St. Stephen's Chapel, Parliament should be assembled upon Salisbury Plain. These Orders of the House were settled shortly after the Revolution, by those great men whose conduct it would be always his pride to imitate. His object in enforcing that order at the present was to guard against the gross misrepresentations, the gross mistakes, and he would say, the wilful misrepresentations given of the proceedings of the House of Commons. He wished also to be considered as by no means hostile to an inquiry into the late Expeditions, though he opposed motions which were substantially a condemnation before inquiry. It was not necessary for him to enter into any defence of his general conduct ("No indeed!) He had ever been the active opposer of those who either at home or abroad, were endeavouring to destroy the greatness of Old England [Cries—"Off, off! no mock loyalty, no cant."] As much misrepresentation was circulated about the nature of the office which it had pleased his Majesty, (not his Majesty, but his Ministers) to confer upon him, he begged to say that it was an ancient and honourable one, regulated by acts of Parliament, and not paid as was industriously stated, out of the public taxes. The salary was made up by small fees levied upon every issue of money from the Exchequer, and did not amount to more than 2,300l. per annum. If the objection now against him was to his holding a place, then if that principle was true, it was impossible that some of the most efficient officers in the state could set in the legislature; a position, the impropriety of which it was needless to illustrate. He had heard that his exertions in Eubrink Fen had offended some of his former supporters.—A Freeholder from the body of the Meeting stated, that it was true, for his own part his property had been without notice effected. He had by that cut paid already 150l and was now in arrears 71l—Mr. Yorke. I had no personal object to answer, and I am confident every notice was given?—The Freeholder. There was no notice either to me or my neighbours. It was smuggled through in the dark. It was a more job.—Mr. Yorke concluded by thanking the meeting for the favourable hearing he at length got, and assured them, that if in his public course he had been mistaken, it was an error in judgement (*murmurs, and cries—off, off. off.*)

Mr. BRAND briefly replied to some of the observations of the last speaker. He observed, that between the persons with whom Mr. Yorke supported, and those to whom (Mr. B.) was attached, there was this distinguishing characteristic, that the friends of the right Hon. gentleman were ever endeavouring to excite one part of the people against the other, To propagate suspicions of disaffection and treason—to excite Englishmen against Englishmen, was a permanent unvarying part of their policy. With respect to what had fallen from Mr. Yorke, relative to the London Editors, he had to say, that he considered the publicity of the proceedings of the House of Commons in the manner it was given of the most material benefit and importance to the country. It was not only beneficial, but was natural that the people should be acquainted with the attendance, the sentiments, and the votes of these men to whom they delegated such a sacred authority. Such an anxiety was to be expected at all times; but if ever there was a period when at least, that gratification should be afforded to the country, it was at the moment, and upon the very subject which the Right Honorable Gentleman selected for enforcing the order of exclusion. (*Loud applause.*) It was at the moment when the country stood against with astonishment at the multiplied calamities which had befallen it, when the bravest armies that ever left the British shore were almost annihilated, that the Right Hon. Gentleman shut the door of the House, then proceeding into investigation of those evils, in the face of the people. When the public hope was directed to those proceedings, and every man was laudably and anxiously solicitous to ascertain the facts detailed in evidence, together with the opinions of the respective Members upon them—what danger could he possibly foresee by allowing the public wish? With respect to secrecy, a committee had been already appointed, to whom all documents were referred, the communication of which might be dangerous to the public interests. At first it appeared to arise from the inveterate hatred which the Right Honourable Gentleman seems to have to publicity of all kinds; but what followed after he retired as the Teller of the Exchequer fully proved that he acted only in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry. For, when precluded by his acceptance of place from continuing in his seat, who succeeded to the pleasing duty of expelling the public? The person who succeeded was one of the very administration, a Lord os the Admiralty (Lord Lovaine). That fact was true and undeniable, and he that had not intellect to undrrstand it, was almost incapable of conceiving any thing. The Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr. Yorke, was now a Placeman, but he was sorry to tell him, that when he took that place he forfeited every title to public character. A public character he once had, and he was sorry to see it so improperly sacrificed; because public characters were the best property of a nation.

The Rev. GEORGE BROWN, in a most eloquent and impressive speech, which from the lateness of the hour, we are wholly unable to give, exhorted the meeting to prove to the country at large, their sense of patriotism and public spirit, by rejecting with marked disregard their late Member, Mr. Yorke. He had, forsooth, complained of the misrepresentation of his speeches; could he say, that his votes were misrepresented? (*reiterated applause*). When did he ever vote in favour of constitutional freedom?—or, what was the measure which went to infringe that freedom that had not his support? Was he not the principal actor in upholding an incapable, profligate, and contemptible Administration; men who came into office upon the diabolical war-whoop of religious dissentions, and who have shewn their attachment to the sacred precepts of religion, by an open violation of the laws of God and Man.

The Marquis of TAVISTOCK. In answer to what has fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Yorke), I beg leave to say, that if he had boldly and manfully accepted a constitutional place in the Councils of his Sovereign his conduct would not be exposed to the animadversion which it is this day. In such case the country would be secured in some degree by his responsibility, and he himself would have the satisfaction to feel that if at any time a difference of opinion should take place between him and his official colleagues, it would be open for him to resign his place, and to conform to the dictates of his own judgment. But he now stands in a quite contrary situation. He is the hired advocate of Ministers, and has received his retaining fee (*reiterated applause*). He must now defend their errors and palliate their ignorance. He cannot abandon them without incurring the imputation of that worst vice of which human nature is susceptible—ingratitude (*loud cheering*).

The High Sheriff then put the question, when on a shew of hands the numbers were in a proportion of ten to one in favour of Lord Francis Osborn. Mr. Yorke's friends demanded a poll, which was fixed for Friday next.

MARCH 15, 1810.

To the GENTLEMEN CLERGY and FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of CAMBRIDGE.

The Friends of Liberty in Cambridgeshire are earnestly requested not to relax their honourable exertions in favour of Lord Francis Osborne.—Mr. Yorke has indeed, in compliance with the decided will of the County, individually declined the contest; but the arts and manœuvres of his Confederates, are still to be apprehended, and can only be defeated by the unremitting vigilance of those who are anxious to rescue the County of Cambridge from the opprobrium of being represented by persons actuated by similar principles, and looking to similar rewards.

Mr. YORKE has declined the content for Cambridgeshire. The sense of the Freeholders so decidedly expressed at the nomination in their just condemnation of their late Representative, at once convinced him that he had not the slightest chance of success, and he resigned his pretentions the same evening. It is rumoured, that he is to be created a Peer!

MARCH 16, 1810.

The elevation of the Right Hon'ble Charles Yorke to the Peerage, is suspended for the present, and we understand that this Independent *Country Gentleman* will shortly make his re-appearance in the House of Commons, as Representative for that *populous* and *flourishing* borough in Cornwall, St. Germains.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELECTION.—Lord F. G. Osborne began his canvas most successfully at Royston, on his way from town, Wednesday s'ennight; this was not known at Cambridge till the evening, when his Lordship arrived. As soon as it was known that he was a candidate on the principles so ably expressed, in Mr Burrel's Advertisement, the Freeholders (volunteers, not hired agents,) set off in every direction. A Committee was formed at Cambridge, to correspond with one in London; and so strenuously and successfully did they exert themselves, that on Monday evening the county and isle had been completely canvassed. As far as we could ascertain the sentiments of the Freeholders, or obtain returns, two thirds at least had declared in his favour; & of those who would not promise Lord F O. a great number declared their resolution on no account to vote for Mr. Yorke. The shew of hands at the nomination was most decidedly, as we stated, in Lord F.'s favour. It was the most numerous meeting ever remembered, though his Lordship declined soliciting the attendance of those friends who did not live in the neighbourhood. No poll was demanded, nor any remark made on the Sheriff's decision. About seven in the evening it was ascertained that Mr. Yorke had declined the contest. That, however, it was originally his intention to have stood the poll is evident from the chaises being all engaged at Wisbeach for the conveyance of his voters immediately on Lord F. G. Osborne's arrival there. But the sense of the county so clearly manifested by the result of the nomination and the canvass of his friends, deterred him from persevering. On Wednesday morning a hand bill was circulated, stating that Mr. Yorke having declined, a Gentleman of great property in the Fens would offer himself this day as a Candidate.

The Election took place on Friday. Notwithstanding the hand bill issued by some of Mr. Yorke's partizans, no third Candidate was found with hardihood sufficient to stand on Mr Yorke's principles, in opposition to the spontaneous and irresistible burst of popular indignation, which condemned him on the day of nomination. The Judge, Sir N. Grose, arrived in town on the day of nomination, to hold the Assizes, and continued there during the Election. The County Court was therefore proclaimed at the Shire-Hall, and adjourned to the Rose-Inn, in the Market-place, at 11 o'clock, in and around which immense numbers of Freeholders assembled. The High Sheriff then came forward, and declared, that Lord F. Osborne was duly elected, which was received with great acclamation. R. G. Townley, Esq. then came forward, and proposed, that the Thanks of the County should be given to the High Sheriff, for his great attention & strict impartiality during the progress of the Election.

Lawrence Reynolds, Esq. felt it incumbent on him to second the motion proposed, because the High Sheriff had strong and peculiar claims to the gratitude of the county, in having appointed a day of Nomination, distinct from the day of Election. By restoring this ancient, but, in that county, disused right, he had afforded an opportunity for fairly confronting the Representative with his Constituents; for instituting that strict inquiry, that severe scrutiny, into his parliamentary conduct, which shewed its inconsistency with the interests of his constituents, and its irreconcileableness with his public duty.—The motion was then carried by the acclamations of an immense multitude who filled the Market-place.

The Chairing of Lord Osborne then began. The Procession was accompanied by an immense multitude of independent Freeholders, united by public principle, and animated by their object, that of rescuing the representation of the county from degradation.—The motto on the banner, "Lord F. Osborne, and the ancient constitution," exhilirated every friend to that constitution; and the procession of Freeholders, which filled the streets for nearly half a mile, was several hours in going round the town.

MARCH 20, 1810.

We have great pleasure in announcing the reception which the name of Mr. Charles Yorke met with in another place. He was proposed to the Electors of Weymouth, but with a most decisive tone they declared to Sir James P——, that though they were very well disposed to receive his recommendation of any Gentleman whom they did not know, they would not suffer a person who had acted so notoriously against the people, to be forced upon them. Sir James took the hint: so that after all, this well-paid politician must be sent to some of those boroughs, with which the people have no concern!

The following hand-bill has been circulated in Cambridgeshire:—

PLAIN QUESTIONS PLAINLY ANSWERED.

Who was the Man who raised the cry of Jacobinism against the persons instituting the Inquiry into the Abuses of the Duke of Yorke's Office?—The Right Honorable Charles Yorke.

Who declared to his Constituents that he wanted neither Place nor Pension, and pledged himself not to receive either at the hands of the Ministers?—The Right Hon. Charles Yorke.

Who has forfeited that pledge so solemnly given; by the acceptance of a sinecure place to the annual amount of four thousand pounds—The Right Hon. Charles Yorke.

Who was he who excluded the Public from the Gallery of the House of Commons, for the purpose of screening Ministers, who had wasted the blood and treasure of the country by their disastrous Expedition against Holland?—The Right Hon. Charles Yorke.

Who has now the assurance to come forward and offer himself as a representative in Parliament for the county of Cambridge?—The Right Hon. Charles Yorke.

Whom then should the Independent Electors of the county of Cambridge reject as unworthy of representing Free Men, from being the officious tool of a wretched Administration?—The Right Hon. Charles Yorke.

On the subject of the recent commercial regulations in France, frequent communications from Paris now take place, but many of them tend to diminish the favourable expectations that had been indulged. One of the letters received yesterday, dated Paris, January —th, mentions, that notwithstanding the agreeable hopes entertained, the late changes in the commercial system are likely to have their operation very much restricted. The writer states, that he had applied for no fewer than 12 licences for the importation of commodities under the new arrangement, only one of which had been granted, and if he were to avail himself of this concession for the purposes of the English trade, he observes, that it would cost him upwards of 1000l. sterling.

From the same source we learn, that a rumour was very current of the intention of Napoleon to take possession of the Duchy of Holstein, in total disregard of the rights of the Crown of Denmark. That country is, we are told, to be alienated to the Duke of Oldenburg, who was to assign his own domains to the kingdom of Westphalia.

O. P. AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

——Heigho, says Kemble!

The late tea sale was interrupted with "most admired disorder," by a GREAT buyer, whose personal attack on a respectable Director produced an expostulation to this effect, "Sir, I am not accustomed to such language—and either you or I must quit the room." On the GREAT man exclaiming, "you may do as you please, but I shall stay where I am," the Director, with a becoming spirit, kept his word, and adjourned the sale. It was however at length resumed at the intercession of Mr. Twining, and a deputation of the leading buyers. This unprecedented proceeding has been referred by the Court of Directors to the Committee of Warehouses, who, no doubt, will take efficient measures to prevent GREAT men from making themselves *little* in future.

PARLIAMENTARY FRACAS.

On Tuesday night, during the examination of Lord Chatham, before the Committee of Inquiry, Mr. Fuller, Member for Sussex, put several questions, which was not attended to, either by his Lordship or the House. When his Lordship withdrew, Mr. Fuller, we understand, rose and said, that his questions had as much right to be attended to as those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—"G-d d—n me, Sir," said he, "I have as much right to be heard as any man who is paid for filling the place he holds."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "That the words of the Honourable Member should be taken down;" which was agreed to.

The House resumed, and Sir John Anstruther, then, the Chairman, reported the expressions of Mr. Fuller.

The *Speaker* then informed the House, that it had come to his knowledge, that a Member had used unparliamentary language, which was a breach of the privileges of that Honourable House. He felt sorry that it would become his duty to name him.

Mr. *Fuller*—"You need not be diffident—It's I, *Jack Fuller*."

The *Speaker* ordered the Honourable Member to withdraw; but he declined, until several of his friends interfered,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "That he should be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms;" which was agreed to, without a dissenting voice.

Mr. *Fuller*, who was in the lobby, on the vote of the House being communicated to him, rushed into the body of the House, and, in a loud voice, said, the Speaker had not the power or authority to order him into custody; he was only the servant of the Members, and, by their submitting to him, they had made him their master. He meant "the insignificant little fellow in the wig." The Speaker directed the Serjeant at Arms should collect the persons under his command, to remove Mr. Fuller by force from the House. It was with difficulty that the Serjeant and four Messengers took him into custody.